Gc
974.5
R344pu
v.3
no.1-4
1895-96
1778943

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Go

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01114 9512

563

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

V. 3

VOLUME III. 1895

PROVIDENCE
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY THE STANDARD PRINTING CO.
1895

563

1778943

Editor,
AMOS PERRY.

Publication Committee:

JAMES G. VOSE, AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO, JOHN H. STINESS,
AMOS PERRY.

13f

F845.74S

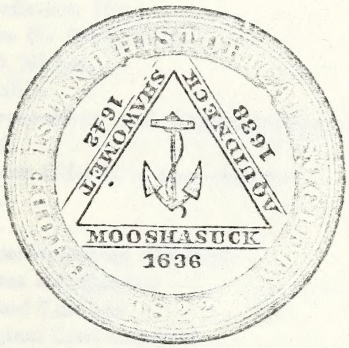
173274

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

VOL. III APRIL, 1895 NO. 1

WHOLE NUMBER, 9



PROVIDENCE, R. I. - - - PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD PRINTING CO., PROVIDENCE

[Entered at the Post-Office at Providence, R. I., Aug. 11, 1893, as second-class matter]



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/publicationsofrhv3rhod

Editor,
AMOS PERRY.

CONTENTS, APRIL, 1895.

	PAGE.
List of Officers	2
List of Standing Committees	2
Proceedings, 1894–95	5
Address of the President	13
Report of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings	25
Report of the Library Committee	25
Report of the Committee on Genealogical Researches	30
Report of the Librarian and Cabinet Keeper	32
Report of the Publication Committee	43
Report of the Treasurer	45
NECROLOGY: —	
George Champlin Mason	50
Thomas Jefferson Hill	56
John James De Wolf, M. D.	59
William D. Nisbet	60
Charles Sabin	61
Institutions, Corporations and Copartnerships from which Gifts have been received	62
Persons from whom Gifts have been received	64
Active Members	66
Life Members	70
Honorary and Corresponding Members	71
Genealogical Notes and Queries	72
Editorial Notes and Cullings	73
Facsimile of Original Civil Compact	74

Publication Committee:

JAMES G. VOSE, AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO, JOHN H. STINESS,
AMOS PERRY, FRED A. ARNOLD,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

OFFICERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ELECTED JAN. 8, 1895.

President.

HORATIO ROGERS.

Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE M. CARPENTER, E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Secretary and Librarian.

AMOS PERRY.

Treasurer.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Nominating Committee.

ALBERT V. JENCKS, JAMES E. CRANSTON,
EDWARD I. NICKERSON.

Library Committee.

WILLIAM D. ELY, HOWARD W. PRESTON,
AMOS PERRY.

Lecture Committee.

AMOS PERRY, REUBEN A. GUILD,
WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.

Publication Committee.

JAMES G. VOSE, AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO, JOHN H. STINESS,
AMOS PERRY, FRED A. ARNOLD,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR., ISAAC C. BATES,
EDWIN BARROWS.

Committee on Genealogical Researches.

HENRY E. TURNER, JOHN O. AUSTIN,
GEORGE T. HART.

Committee on Necrology.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, SAMUEL H. WEBB,
AMOS PERRY.

Finance Committee.

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD, CHARLES H. SMITH,
RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

Audit Committee.

LEWIS J. CHACE, JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN.

Procurators.

For Newport,	GEORGE GORDAN KING.
Woonsocket,	LATIMER W. BALLOU.
Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT.
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER.
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

1894-95.

At a meeting held Jan. 23, 1894, Hon. Joseph W. Symonds of Portland, Me., read a paper entitled, "The Silent Changes of Laws and Institutions."

February 6th, Rev. Dr. Henry W. King, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, read an essay entitled, "Religious Liberty Historically Considered."

February 20, Rev. Anson Titus of Natick, Mass., read a paper entitled, "Puritan Sociology."

March 6, Hon. Mellen Chamberlain addressed the Society, having for his subject, "Some Political Maxims."

March 20, Professor J. F. Jameson read a paper written by Mr. William D. Johnston of Chicago University, entitled, "Slavery in Rhode Island During the Palmy Days of the Institution, 1755–1775."

At each of the above-mentioned meetings the thanks of the Society were extended to the speaker of the evening.

The first quarterly meeting of the year was held April 3d. The secretary read the record of the last annual meeting and abstracts of the records of five meetings subsequently held for the reading of papers.

The librarian reported additions to the library. The most valuable genealogical work received is entitled "Family Histories and Genealogies." Special attention was called to six volumes of "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution," edited by Francis Wharton. On recommendation of the nominating committee the following persons were elected active members: Messrs. Henry Richmond Chace, George Franklin Weston, Henry Gould Day, Augustus Remick and Wendall Phillips Hale, all of Providence.

Information being called for in regard to the bequest of Dr. Charles W. Parsons, Mr. Charles H. Smith made a brief report as a member of the committee appointed to act for the Society in securing that bequest.

The Rev. Dr. Vose requested that his resignation might be accepted as a member of the publication committee, but after mature deliberation consented to withdraw said resignation, and the committee was reinforced by the addition of the Hon. John H. Stiness and the secretary of the Society.

The desirability of having a field-day, and of visiting Plymouth, was called up by the treasurer, and on motion it was

Voted, That the subject be referred to the committee on field-days and hospitalities, Messrs. Stillman White, James Burdick and Charles Gorton.

At a meeting held April 17, Rev. Oliver Dyer read a paper entitled, "The United States Senate Forty-six years ago, with Personal Recollections of Calhoun, Benton, Clay, Webster, and other distinguished senators of that period," receiving the thanks of the Society for his able and highly entertaining lecture.

May 2, Rev. Oliver Dyer read a paper on General Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States, containing an account of General Jackson's career up to the time when he became president of the republic. Mr. Dyer received an invitation to give another paper containing an account of Andrew Jackson's further career, and the hope was expressed that Mr. Dyer would favor the Society with a paper on the hero of Lake Erie.

The second quarterly meeting of the Society was held July 3d. Reports were read from the secretary and librarian.

The secretary read a letter from Prof. Jameson of the special committee appointed by the Society to memorialize the General Assembly of the State for the purchase of the original General Greene papers, stating that Mr. William Nightingale of Brunswick, Ga., had sold the Greene papers to a dealer in New York for a much larger sum than the State could be induced to pay for them.

A letter was also laid before the Society asking for information in regard to the kind of lottery wheel that was used in the lottery schemes that prevailed in this State during a long period of time.

On recommendation of the nominating committee

the following named persons were elected active members: John P. Campbell, Samuel Arnold Nightingale, Hamilton Crawford Macdougall, Albert Waterman Brown, all of Providence.

The following resolution, drawn up by Mr. Edward Field, with the view of awakening renewed interest in our local history through the medium of the Society's quarterly publications, was offered by Mr. Charles H. Smith, and was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the publication committee be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be included in the "Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society," such notes and queries, and such abstracts and copies of original papers referring to the history of Rhode Island, as may be approved by said publication committee; and said committee are hereby directed to include in said publications such information relative to the Society as may be thought useful to its members.

September 25, Miss Caroline Hazard of Peace Dale read a paper entitled, "Thirty Years of the South Kingstown Quarterly Meeting, 1743–1773." The thanks of the Society were extended to Miss Hazard for her interesting paper.

The third quarterly meeting of the Society was held Oct. 2d. Reports were read from the secretary and librarian. A gift by Hon. Jabez C. Knight, of files of leading newspapers of New York, and of the Boston *Journal*, for periods varying from five to twelve years, dating from 1860 to 1873, was noted.

The secretary gave an abstract of two letters, relating to the way in which the lottery business was carried on sixty years ago.

Fred Augustus Arnold, Frank Mason Mathewson,

Thomas Williams Bicknell, Harry Lyman Koopman of Providence, Caroline Hazard of South Kingstown, Elizabeth Cass Goddard of Colorado Springs, Benjamin Miller Bosworth of Warren, Augustus Osborne Bowen of Bristol, Henry Tillinghast Sisson of Little Compton, and John William Davis of Pawtucket, were elected active members, and Laura G. Sanford of Erie, Pa., and Charles Phelps Noyes of St. Paul, Minn., corresponding members.

Mr. Perry reported in behalf of the library committee, to whom was referred, at the annual meeting, a communication that came through the hands of the editor of the Providence *Journal* from Mr. S. M. Hamilton of Washington, offering to aid the Society in securing copies of Rhode Island manuscripts in the archives of the Department of State in Washington. Mr. Hamilton's offer was accepted, and No. 3 of Vol. II. of the Society's Quarterly contains the beginning of an extended series of papers from this source. The action of the committee was commended by the president of the Society, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted as an expression of approval.

Resolved, That the treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay bills duly audited for copying Rhode Island manuscripts in the archives division of the Department of State, Washington, D. C., a sum not exceeding forty dollars.

At a meeting held Oct. 30, Mr. Thomas H. Murray, editor of the Lawrence *Sun-American*, read a paper entitled, "Some Early Irish Members of the Society of Friends in Rhode Island."

Nov. 15, Rev. Oliver Dyer read a paper entitled,

"The Presidential Career of Andrew Jackson, from March 4, 1829, to March 4, 1837."

Nov. 27, Mr. Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of Brown University, read a paper upon "Henry Howard Brownell, the Poet of War and of the Sea."

Dec. 11, A Paper entitled, "Quality, the Prevailing Element in Representation," was read by Professor Jameson, its author, Mr. William B. Weeden, being necessarily absent. At each of these meetings the speaker of the evening received the thanks of the Society for his entertaining and instructive paper.

The seventy-third annual meeting of the Society was held January 8, 1895, the president in the chair.

In the absence of the secretary through illness, Mr. John T. Blodgett was elected secretary *pro tempore.*

On motion of Mr. Charles H. Smith it was voted that the reading of the records of the last meeting be passed.

The annual report of the secretary and librarian was presented and read by the secretary *pro tempore.*

Rev. James G. Vose, D. D., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That we regret the absence of our secretary, who has always been so faithful and laborious, and send to him our cordial greetings, and hope that he will soon be restored to health and activity.

The abstract of a letter from Miss Laura G. Sandford, in recognition of her election as a corresponding member of the Society, was read; as, also, the abstract of a similar letter from Mr. Charles P. Noyes.

The following persons were elected to active membership: Miss Elizabeth Bridgham Dexter of Providence, and Rev. William Packard Tucker of Pawtucket.

Charles Francis Adams of South Lincoln, Mass., was elected honorary member, and Oscar S. Straus of New York City, and Stanilaus Murray Hamilton of Washington, D. C., were elected corresponding members.

The president delivered his annual address, which was received and referred to the publication committee.

The treasurer presented his annual report, showing in substance as follows, to-wit: —

Receipts, ...	$4,084 86
Expenses, ...	3,872 88
Cash on hand, ...	211 98
Life Membership Fund, . . .	2,443 76
Publication Fund, ...	3,797 70
Investment Fund, ...	23,000 00

The annual report of the committee on grounds and buildings was read and received.

Mr. William D. Ely read the annual report of the library committee.

Rev. Dr. Vose presented the report of the committee on publications.

The report of the committee on genealogical researches was then read by Mr. John O. Austin.

Mr. Charles H. Smith presented an oral report in behalf of the finance committee, which was ordered to be received.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected. A list of them will be found on pages 3 and 4.

During the election of officers by unanimous consent, and upon motion of Mr. Amasa M. Eaton, it was

Voted, That the publication committee shall consist of seven members, of whom three shall constitute a quorum.

Upon motion of Mr. Amasa M. Eaton the following resolution was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the publication committee is hereby directed to continue the "Publications" this year, at an expense to the Society not to exceed $550; and upon payment of the annual tax each active member (together with each life member), shall be entitled to receive a copy this year without further charge.

Upon motion of Professor Wilfred H. Munro the following resolution was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Rhode Island Historical Society, a statue of Roger Williams should surmount the dome of the State House about to be erected; and that Messrs. John H. Stiness, J. Franklin Jameson and Charles H. Smith be a committee to present this resolution to the State House Commissioners.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Historical Society: —

The year about to close, while not marked by any striking incident in the history of our Society, has yet been full of quiet and earnest labor productive of much good and advancing our work to a higher degree of perfection than ever before attained. The growing interest in historical affairs, and particularly in that branch relating to genealogy, that has been adverted to by me in previous addresses, has again been apparent during the last twelve months. This awakening interest is in no inconsiderable measure due to our kindred societies, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Dames of Rhode Island, eligibility to membership in which depends upon genealogical conditions. The latter society is entitled to special recognition for its commendable efforts to encourage interest in the history of our State, especially in the young when the mind is most impressible, it having during the past year offered two prizes, one of $25 and the other of $10, for stories written by the young people of the State, less than eighteen years of age, upon subjects

suggested by some episode in state history. The first contest elicited many manuscripts, and the first prize was won by Thacher Howland Guild for a story entitled, " The Mystery of Manisses "— Manisses being the Indian name of Block Island, and the romance being founded on the traditional wreck of the ship Palatine on that island 175 years ago. The prize story was printed in the Providence *Sunday Journal*, December 16, 1894, and those interested in the tradition are referred to the second volume of Arnold's History of Rhode Island, and to Livermore's History of Block Island. If these prizes are continued, and it is earnestly hoped that they may be, they cannot fail of stimulating historical interest.

Since our last annual meeting the Record Commissioners of Providence have had the old town records in the custody of this Society, as well as those manuscripts belonging to the Society, which had been bound up with them, separated and put in a thorough state of repair, so that the manuscript portion of our treasures is now in a condition never previously equalled. When our manuscripts shall have been completely indexed so that their contents shall be thoroughly accessible, we may well be proud of our stores of original historical material. The thirst for information in regard to Revolutionary matters demands that rolls and documents referring to that eventful period in our State's history should at once be put into the best possible condition for use.

During the year there have been sixteen meetings of the Society, at twelve of which papers have been

read. The following is a list of the subjects of the papers and of the names of their writers: —

1. Jan. 23, 1894. "The Silent Changes of Law and Institutions," by Hon. Joseph W. Symonds.

2. Feb. 6, 1894. "Religious Liberty historically considered," by Rev. Henry W. King, D. D.

3. Feb. 20, 1894. "Puritan Sociology," by Rev. Anson Titus.

4. March 6, 1894. "Some Political Maxims," by Hon. Mellen Chamberlain.

5. March 20, 1894. "Slavery in Rhode Island during the Palmy Days of the Institution, 1755–1775," by Mr. William D. Johnston.

6. April 17, 1894. "The United States Senate forty-six years ago, with Personal Recollections of Calhoun, Benton, Clay, Webster, and other distinguished Senators of that period," by Rev. Oliver Dyer.

7. May 2, 1894. "General Andrew Jackson, the Seventh President of the United States," by Rev. Oliver Dyer.

8. Sept. 25, 1894. "Thirty years of the South-Kingstown Quarterly Meeting, 1743–1773," by Miss Caroline Hazard.

9. Oct. 30, 1894. "Some Early Irish Members of the Society of Friends in Rhode Island," by Mr. Thomas H. Murray.

10. Nov. 13, 1894. "The Presidential Career of Andrew Jackson from March 4, 1829, to March 4, 1837," by Rev. Oliver Dyer.

11. Nov. 27, 1894. "Henry Howland Brownell, the

Poet of War and of the Sea," by Mr. Harry Lyman Koopman."

12. Dec. 11, 1894. "Quality the Prevailing Element in Representation," by Mr. William B. Weeden.

The necrology of the year comprises the names of the following active or life members: John J. De Wolf, George C. Mason, William D. Nisbet, Charles Sabin, Thomas J. Hill and Julia Bullock. Mr. Mason has been a procurator of this Society for Newport for a long period. He was a well-known architect and had most decided literary tastes. He performed much newspaper work, having been for seven years succeeding 1871 the editor of the Newport *Mercury*, and he was for a considerable time a correspondent of the Providence *Journal* over the signature of "Aquidneck," and he was likewise a regular correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. He has written various books, the best known of which, perhaps, is entitled, "Reminiscences of Newport," published in 1884.

Necrological notices of these deceased members will be found appended to the proceedings of the Society for the year.

William F. Pool, a corresponding member, and James Anthony Froude, Robert C. Winthrop and George E. Ellis, honorary members of this Society, have all deceased since the last annual meeting.

William F. Pool has achieved fame as a librarian, having had charge of some of the principal libraries of the country, among them the Mercantile Library of Boston, the Boston Athenæum, the Public Library of Cincinnati, the Chicago Public Library, and, last of

all, the famous Newberry Library in Chicago. He has devoted much attention to the study of history, and has published many papers on library and historical topics, including the construction of buildings and the organization and management of public libraries. Perhaps the work by which he is most widely known is his exceedingly useful "Index to Periodical Literature," the first edition of which was published in 1853. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society Jan. 10, 1888.

James Anthony Froude, LL.D., the distinguished historian of England, was, according to Moncure Conway, the last author that had the distinction of having one of his books burned at Oxford, and the first to avail himself of the law allowing clergymen to free themselves entirely from holy orders, and he lived to be appointed, in 1892, Professor of History in the University where his book was burned. He came of a High Church family, and he graduated in 1840 at Oriel College, Oxford. Having been ordained a Deacon in the Church of England in 1844, he was for some time connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman, afterwards a cardinal in the Romish Church. His book entitled "Nemesis of Faith," published in 1848, was severely condemned by the University authorities and was formally burned in the Public Hall of Exeter College, of which Mr. Froude was a Fellow, the Senior Tutor delivering a funeral speech over it upon the occasion. Between 1856 and 1870 appeared his "History of England from the Fall of Woolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," in

twelve volumes, and his "Short Studies on Great Subjects," being reprints of essays which had been contributed to various periodicals, while a few years later came his "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," in three volumes. In 1872 he visited Providence during a lecturing tour of the United States. Of the various works published by him, suffice it to say that the most recent are "The Divorce of Catherine of Arragon," a supplementary volume to his "History of England," issued in 1891; the "Spanish History of the Armada and other Essays," issued in 1892; and "Life and Letters of Erasmus, being Lectures delivered at Oxford, 1893–94," issued a few months ago. His literary style is highly attractive, and the boldness and originality of his views have awakened much attention. He was elected an honorary member of this Society Jan. 20, 1874.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was a lineal descendant of Gov. John Winthrop of Massachusetts. He studied law under Daniel Webster and was admitted to the bar, but he speedily abandoned the profession for politics, becoming a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and serving as Speaker of the lower house in 1838, '39 and '40. He was a member of the National House of Representatives for ten years, during two of which he was Speaker, and in 1850 he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to Daniel Webster's seat in the Senate, when the latter became Secretary of State. His course on the slavery question was not satisfactory, however, and he failed of an election to the Senate in 1851. The same year he

failed of an election to the governorship of Massachusetts, so he retired from politics and devoted himself to literary, historical and philanthropic occupations. He has filled many positions of dignity and usefulness, among them that of President of the Massachusetts Historical Society for twenty-five years. He is best known, however, through his oratorical ability, his scholarly finished productions and his fervid eloquence placing him in the front rank of orators. His orations and addresses on great historical anniversaries fill several volumes. Mr. Winthrop was elected an honorary member of this Society, Jan. 18, 1859.

Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and at the Divinity School in 1836, becoming a Unitarian clergyman, and being the pastor of a church in Charlestown, Mass., from 1840 to 1860, and Professor of Systematic Theology at Harvard from 1857 to 1863. He has been a very voluminous writer in theology, biography and history. He was a contributor to "Sparks' American Biography," to the "Memorial History of Boston," to the "Narrative and Critical History of America," and to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His last work of considerable magnitude was "The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629–1685," which was published in 1888. He was the fourth person upon whom Harvard has conferred both the degrees of D. D. and LL. D., and he has been vice-president, and, since 1887, president, of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Ellis was elected an honorary member of this Society, Jan. 9, 1883.

"The Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, New Series," has just completed its second volume, and it is gratifying to know that it is steadily growing in favor. It has been sufficiently successful, in my opinion, to warrant its being removed from an experimental to a permanent status, and I trust it will now be regarded as one of the fixed institutions of the Society, and treated accordingly.

Various works relating to Rhode Island have been issued from the press during the past year, among them two volumes of the "Early Records of the Town of Providence," and "The Records of the Proprietors of the Narragansett, otherwise called The Fones Record," in one volume, edited by Mr. James N. Arnold.

A particularly valuable and interesting addition to the history of the State is a volume entitled, "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty," written by the Honorable Oscar S. Straus, who was the United States Minister to Turkey during President Cleveland's first administration. The style is vigorous and the tone admirable. Though it is hardly to be expected at this late day that much new material could be secured, yet the facts are so skilfully marshalled and arrayed, and the desire for truth and the freedom from prejudice and partisanship are so apparent, that this latest life of Roger Williams is peculiarly welcome and satisfactory. This author's appreciation of the colored, prejudiced and distorted sources of authority he necessarily had in great measure to resort to, is well shown by a few sentences quoted from his work. Speaking of the men of Massachusetts Bay who had driven

Roger Williams out of their colony, and of the early chroniclers of that event and of its cause, Mr. Straus says: "No theory of religious liberty had found a "resting-place in the minds of these dogmatically de- "vout men, who had suffered and sacrificed so much "for conscience, and who proposed that all others who "might differ from them should likewise suffer. In "the theocratic commonwealth they were building up "there was no room for the assertion or propagation "of any opinion that did not entirely coincide with "theirs. The governor and council were to have a care "'to maintain peace and unity.' Under these instruc- "tions and with such doctrines, within the jurisdiction "of the Bay Colony, toleration was to be trodden down "as heresy, and the voice that should give utterance to "the heterodox principles of soul-liberty was to be "stifled, and its author thrust out into the wilderness, "where none could be corrupted by its unholy sound.

"The early chroniclers of New England were not "historians, but ecclesiastical partizans, and they saw "in every event the direct interposition of Providence "for the special guidance and protection of their little "commonwealth. The ministers and church-brethren "were the infallible interpreters of God's will, and all "dissenters were heretics and sinners. It is only "within our generation that the history of New Eng- "land is beginning to be truthfully written, and the "Puritan fathers — the Winthrops, Dudleys, Endi- "cotts, Cottons and Mathers — are appearing as crea- "tures of flesh and blood, clothed with their qualities "and defects, their virtues and their faults. Charles

" Francis Adams, in his recent book, very truthfully " says : —

" ' The trouble with historical writers who have taken " ' upon themselves the defense of the founders of Mas- " ' sachusetts, is that they have sophisticated away the " ' facts.'

" When that mass of sophistication which has been " accumulating for two centuries is entirely dispelled, " we shall then all the more heartily agree with Haw- " thorne when he says : —

" ' Let us thank God for having given us such an- " ' cestors ; and let each successive generation thank " ' him not less fervently for being one step further " ' from them in the march of ages.' "

In the fourth volume of Larned's " History for Ready Reference," issued from the press but a few weeks ago, is a long and valuable article upon Rhode Island.

During the latter portion of 1894 the United States Government issued a thick pamphlet of over two hundred pages, upon the " History of Higher Education in Rhode Island," by Wm. Howe Tolman, Ph. D. The book is profusely illustrated, and is a most instructive and interesting addition to the history of the State.

Our second vice-president, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Andrews, president of Brown University, has within a few months made a valuable contribution to the history of the country in two beautifully printed crown octavo volumes. His " History of the United States," by bringing the narrative of events down to date, and by seizing the salient points and grouping as briefly as

possible connecting events around them, presents a short compendious account of the founding and growth of the United States, which the busy man of affairs can find time to read, and which the student of history can use as an analysis for the broadest and most voluminous prosecution of the subject.

Of poetical works by well-known Rhode Islanders issued during the past year are two beautiful little volumes of graceful verse — one, entitled, "Narragansett Ballads with Songs and Lyrics," by Caroline Hazard; and the other published by the Newport Historical Society, entitled, "Newport Ballads," by Charles C. Van Zandt.

During the last summer the State of Rhode Island acquired, partly by purchase and partly by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, a large tract of land in this city upon which it is proposed to erect a capitol worthy of the State. Interest has been awakened as to the character of the figure that shall surmount the dome which is to crown the building. An allegorical figure of "Hope" has been mentioned, but one of our members, Mr. Charles H. Smith, has advanced the suggestion in one of the public prints that where a State, as in the case of Rhode Island, is inseparably connected with a great moral idea, a grand conception of the truest enlightenment, like soul-liberty, which has rendered its founder illustrious, and has illumined the world, there would be a manifest failure to appreciate the immortal principle which our little State represents and typifies if the figure of Roger Williams was not placed in that commanding position. It is earnestly

to be hoped that the able commission having the erection of the State-House in charge will not lose the opportunity of presenting so striking an object lesson as is now afforded them. Surely no opportunity should be omitted of identifying Roger Williams with Rhode Island, and of reminding all visiting the structure which represents the dignity, the majesty and the sovereignty of the State, that the unique and crowning glory of this little commonwealth is that it was the sheltering abode in exile of Roger Williams and the cradle of soul-liberty.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

To the Rhode Island Historical Society:—

The committee on building and grounds beg leave to report that the property of the Society in their charge is in good condition, and that the amount expended by them is $152 during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, Jr.,
For the Committee.

Providence, January 8, 1895.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

On this seventy-third anniversary of the founding of the Society, the library committee would respectfully report:—

The library and cabinet have been, as heretofore, under the care of Mr. Amos Perry, the librarian and cabinet keeper of the Society.

The expenditures for books and for the distinctively library work and incidentals have been, according to the record of the librarian, as follows, viz. : —

For Books	$174 50
" Binding	83 95
" Cataloguing	379 50
" Records	83 50
" Furniture, stationery, etc.	68 40
	$789 85

In the museum the work of distribution and arrangement of its varied contents has been continued, and a large degree of order has been evolved from its former chaos. Many objects of value — from their antiquity, their rarity, or their perfection, — have been brought distinctly into view and made accessible for close examination and study.

Perhaps nowhere can more perfect tools and objects of Indian work in flint-stone be found than here.

Your committee regret they have been unable to procure more new books the past year. It has been prevented only by the absolute and growing demand for greater administrative efficiency under the new conditions of the Society.

The special work of indexing, not only the Military Records, but the greater mass of rich, and largely unknown material in the valuable manuscripts of the Society, is necessarily slow and costly. It makes no show or display when completed, yet it is to the Society a work of paramount importance and value. It is the key to the early history of Rhode Island. The absolute dependence of that history on manuscripts is a thing we seldom recognize ; but it may be easily imagined when we reflect that it was nearly one hundred years before the first newspaper was printed in the Colony,— and that paper lived but seven months (in 1732–3).* The Boston *News Letter* did not appear till 1704.† The Newport *Mercury* was commenced in 1758 — while the earliest volume of it in our library is that of 1772.

* *The R. I. Gazette.*

† History of Printing. — *Isaiah Thomas.*

Manuscripts, then, are virtually the only main sources of our history up to the days which ushered in the Revolutionary War, and it is only by this work of thorough indexing that the rich treasures of your early history, in the hands of the Society, can be brought to light. Only in this way can the coming historian find access to the evidence which will show the social, political, military and religious aspects of the life of the early settlers, and compel a reversal of the falsities, prejudgments and hostile criticisms, which have found the readiest acceptance with all the early historians, from among our neighbors, in their treatment of the history of the State.

CATALOGUE OF PORTRAIT GALLERY.

A very complete and valuable Catalogue of the paintings in the portrait gallery, with historic notices of the painters, as well as of the persons whose portraits are there exhibited, has been prepared by the librarian.

He has devoted to it much time and research; and with a degree of success hardly to have been looked for at so late a day, and its publication will not long be delayed.

CARTOLOGY.

Attention has this year been also directed to the development, in the future, of a department of cartology.

Some two hundred charts and maps belonging to the Society have been hitherto an unknown quantity, unnumbered, uncatalogued, unindexed — rolled and piled promiscuously in a dark and dusty closet and absolutely inaccessible for consultation, study or examination.

It is a department of much value, historically, and it is a misfortune that, for want of any spare room, they have been for a generation past necessarily treated with neglect.

The earliest opportunity has been taken, in spite of much other important work, to bring these maps and charts from their hiding places, and to clean, separate and so arrange them as to give ready access to the greater number, and to bring them under such general State and national heads as to make a simple, primary classification.

The only immediately available room for this was found in the east basement, where artificial light is required ; but it has given the means of cataloguing, in the near future, such maps as the Society has, and of determining the regions of the earth they severally cover — their various dates, scales and authors, and the wall space each one will require when properly arranged. The number of those mounted on rollers is about one hundred ; their size averaging about three by four feet, and covering about 1,400 square feet of surface. There are probably as many more unmounted, and in rolls — which cannot, in their present state, be consulted, and should be mounted on rollers or card-board, and arranged in drawers, or on shelves properly prepared.

The time for such neglect of this department has now passed away.

To say nothing of our local history, our town and State bounds so long in dispute, the geography of the earth is undergoing change.

1. Ancient *Africa* is gone. In partition, four or five leading powers of civilized Europe now control it all.

2. *Australia*, the majestic island of the South Seas, geographers now propose to treat as a continent by itself.

3. *Japan* is entering, on equal terms, the great family of civilized nations, and seems in a way of changing its own map, and that of China with its untold millions of industrious, though unwarlike souls.

4. The minor islands of the oceans are being seized and allotted by the several maritime powers : — and to return to our own coasts,

5. The possessions of the *United States*, instead of being, as at first, only a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast, now stretch over one-third of the circumference of the earth,* with San Francisco as its central city, between east and west : — while its mean of latitude between Key West, and

* *Ittoo*, the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands, being in lat. 187° 34′ west of Greenwich, and *Eastport*, Maine, our easternmost port on the Atlantic, being in lat 67° west of Greenwich, a difference of more than 120°.

its Alaskan bound, at the Arctic Circle, is at about forty-six degrees, or near Portland, in Oregon, on the waters of the Columbia River. Indeed, as is stated in Andrews' History of the United States, "the coast-line of Alaska is longer than that upon our Atlantic and Gulf coasts together." *

Other and not distant changes are in prospect which tend to make, not only the Sandwich Islands, but practically also a portion of the Nicaraguan coast, actual or virtual territory of the United States.

When these are realized, the mean latitude of the country will be nearly along the fortieth parallel, through southern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, virtually coinciding with the present dominant line of population, and of political and material power.

We have to do not only with the geography of the past, but also with that which is shortly to come; events are moving with electric speed; no one will question that the time for neglect in this department has ceased.

Until ample space is provided for all the maps, the more ancient maps in the collection might perhaps be advantageously hung on the vacant portions of the cabinet walls, and later, by special arrangements and contrivances, available space might be found for showing many others in the south gallery, till the cabinet is enlarged, and this without real prejudice to any other department of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. ELY,
H. W. PRESTON.

* Vol. II., p. 253.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The committee on genealogical researches respectfully reports: Continued efforts in furnishing facilities for students in this department are evidenced by a new arrangement of charts and manuscripts, making them available and thus serviceable. It is hoped that persons owning valuable family manuscripts will realize the opportunity afforded by this Society for the safe custody of such papers.

The latest publications of the record commissioners are giving much that is distinctly genealogical, and the forthcoming volume of "Vital Records," embracing church records, will be a storehouse of information.

The quarterly publication of this Society is doing something to stimulate genealogical inquiry, and should be aided by items and queries of members.

While your committee believes that a large and increasing interest centres around the little corner devoted to this department, as shown by inquiries of numerous visitors, yet they have been sparing in their requests for greater facilities for readers, knowing the scanty resources of the Society. They do think, however, that such sterling genealogies as the Earle and

Rodman families, relating to this State, and the "Harleian Society Publications," as a key to researches abroad, should be at once added to our small collection.

A special fund for the purchase of genealogical works is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," and it is hoped may some time be realized.

For the Committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN AND CABINET KEEPER,

For the Year 1894.

So numerous and various are the duties devolving on the librarian and cabinet keeper that it is difficult to decide where to begin or where to end a report worthy of being read at the seventy-third annual meeting of the Society. On the 19th of April, 1822, the preliminary meeting for the formation of this Society was held at the law office of the late Jeremiah Lippitt, at No. 3 South Main street, Providence. Mr. Lippitt was elected chairman and William R. Staples, secretary. In just three months from that day the General Assembly had granted the Society a charter ; the Society had accepted and adopted that charter ; had adopted a constitution and by-laws and had elected its officers for the ensuing year.

During its first twelve years the Society had the Senate Chamber for its cabinet ; during the next two years it had the present counting-room of Messrs. Brown & Ives ; during the next eight years it had two rooms in the third story of the Arcade, thus passing twenty-two years as the guest respectively of the State, Messrs. Brown & Ives, and of the Arcade Corporation. It then (in 1844) became the owner and possessor of the old part of its present cabinet, which it has occupied upwards of half a century.

The Society has had two distinctive periods of history. During the first of these periods, from 1822 to 1844, it had no home of its own. It was said by one of its members to "move from pillar to post." It was cramped for room and lacked conveniences. Expressions of dissatisfaction are

found in the records of that period. An impression prevailed that if the Society could have a cabinet of its own, its success and usefulness would be assured. Accordingly its energies were directed to that end. An earnest effort was made and a cabinet was secured, with facilities for a better work than had been done

The facts in the case are as follows: —

During its first twenty-two years (1822 to 1844), there were brought out in the name of the Society five volumes of its collections, — volumes that do honor to their authors and their editors, and to those who contributed funds for their publication. The names of Elisha R. Potter, Wm. R. Staples, Romeo Elton and Zachariah Allen, merit special mention in this connection. The volumes were issued as follows: Vol. I., Roger Williams' Key, the manuscript copy of which was furnished by Mr. Allen, 1827; Vol. II., Gorton's Simplicity's Defence, edited by W. R. Staples, in 1835; Vol. III., Early History of Narragansett, by E. R. Potter, in 1835; Vol. IV., Callender's Centennial Discourse, edited by Romeo Elton, 1838; Vol. V., Annals of Providence, by W. R. Staples, 1843.

During its last half century, 1844 to 1895, the Society has issued three volumes of its collections, as follows: Vol. VI. in 1867, twenty-four years elapsing between the issue of Vol. V. and Vol. VI.; Vol. VII. in 1885, eighteen years elapsing between the issue of Vols. VI. and Vol. VII., and Vol. VIII. in 1893, seven years elapsing between the issue of the last two volumes. The Society printed, between 1843 and 1872, several annual discourses; from 1872 to 1892 inclusive, it printed twenty-one "Proceedings," and since the latter date it has printed two volumes of its quarterly publication.

These reminiscences may suggest considerations favorable to a higher plane of life. We have, it is believed, members who, if encouraged, might be induced to produce, under the auspices of the Society, one or more volumes of its collections that would reflect credit on themselves and promote the objects of our association. This hasty review of the doings of the Society during the last seventy

years can hardly fail to suggest some lessons worthy of attention at this time. The acquisition of a cabinet of its own, fifty years ago, failed to quicken its life or immediately promote the objects for which it was founded. No special effort was made to have the cabinet that was dedicated in 1844 furnished and put in good order for a third of a century. It is evident that the Society can ill afford to rest satisfied with any of its acquisitions or achievements. Its enlarged accommodations, spacious rooms and improvements of various kinds promise success only on the condition that they are followed up and made to subserve their appropriate ends. In fact, they involve new responsibilities, — require increased care, labor and expense. The enlargement of the cabinet, that has been secured by much earnest effort, implies new life to be shown in new and enlarged enterprises. Attention is called to this matter because unfortunately an impression prevails that the Society is provided with ample funds to carry forward the work incumbent upon it. On the contrary, it sorely needs funds to meet current expenses, to purchase books, newspapers and pamphlets that are in constant demand, to sustain its quarterly publication, bring out other volumes of its collections, and to secure and sustain such a clerical force as shall classify and render available, by catalogue and index, every book, pamphlet, manuscript and article of whatever nature in the cabinet.

By the recent addition to the cabinet the Society became possessed of eleven new rooms and of a large and commodious basement. The mass of heterogeneous material that was four years ago packed away in one room is now arranged in twelve rooms. Much of the work consequent upon this change, has been done. Indeed, some progress has been made in every part of the cabinet, and some new departments and classifications have been made, as will appear by statements made further on. But what has been done appears to the librarian small compared with what needs to be done. To illustrate, there are in the cabinet, aside from the newspaper-room and two great rooms in the basement, seven

rooms containing books to be catalogued. But no books have yet been catalogued except those in the central room, and even there the work is not complete. This department of labor merits more attention and a stronger clerical force than it has yet had.

Again, there is in this cabinet (mostly in the central room), a very large and valuable collection of manuscripts pertaining to our local history. Some of these have been arranged and placed in folio volumes. Some are still unclassified, and none of them have been indexed and catalogued. Here is a work that should be taken up and pushed at the earliest moment. The librarian is grateful that he is permitted to employ for a brief period an experienced indexer to work upon four volumes of military records of the Revolutionary period. He appeals to generous friends for aid in this work. Will they not enable him to continue this very important branch of labor? With the interest now awakened in Revolutionary, colonial and family history, the means should not be wanting to classify, arrange, catalogue and index this mass of papers together with many orderly-books, some of which are records that were kept within the limits of this State during the Revolutionary War.

Owing to my sudden and serious illness the foregoing part of my annual report, as librarian and cabinet keeper, was alone presented at the annual meeting. My enforced absence afforded an occasion for one of my colleagues on the library committee (Mr. Wm. D. Ely), to furnish such an account as regularly devolves on me, of some of the work done during the year 1894 by me or under my immediate direction. I refer appreciatively to his notice of the catalogue which I drew up of the portraits in the picture gallery, and also to some of his remarks about the maps and charts arranged under my supervision in a room where the tact and skill of my assistant in the museum department are seen and appreciated. This map-room affords excellent accommodations for all the maps and charts, old as well as new, that belong to the Society or are likely to belong to it for years to come.

1778943

The reception book shows the acquisitions (aside from newspapers) during the year 1894, to be classified as follows: —

Bound volumes	721
Pamphlets and unbound volumes	1,952
Miscellaneous articles	152
Total number	2,825

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

To this class belong family keepsakes, portraits, maps, charts, manuscripts of various kinds and many articles that belong to the museum department of the cabinet. The portraits of several lamented members, who did in their day eminent service for the Society, have been added to the picture gallery during the past year. These are duly noticed in the catalogue of the portraits that will probably be printed in the July number of the quarterly. The Psalter used by Gabriel Bernon while he was a prisoner in France, and other memorials of that eminent Huguenot, together with the Diary of John Saffin, were received as gifts from the Misses Mary and Laura, sisters of the lamented Esther Bernon Carpenter, of Wakefield, R. I.

THE GENEALOGICAL ROOM.

Marked improvements made in this room during the year 1894, are the result of kindly coöperation on the part of the committee on genealogical researches. To the report of that committee I refer readers for the mention of some important wants, especially the need of a fund for the purchase of genealogical works. I am indebted to Mr. Austin and other friends for counsel in the work here carried on. The great interest awakened in genealogical pursuits causes the works in this room to be more sought and used than those of any other room in the cabinet. Inconvenience and trouble have arisen from the lack of method and order on the part of some persons who are allowed the use of the room and books. The librarian solicits suggestions as to what rules should be

adopted for the common good. Following is a list of the works that were added to the library of this room during the year 1894: —

FAMILY GENEALOGIES.

Buck Family, of Bucks Co., Penn.
Booth Family.
Chapin Gathering. Proceedings at the meeting of the Chapin Family, in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 17, 1862.
Clark, Hugh. Records of the Descendants of
Crafts Family (The).
Cushmans. Historical and Biographical Genealogy of the Descendants of Robert Cushman.
Estes Genealogies. 1097–1893. By Charles Estes of Warren, R. I.
French. Notes on the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, etc., in Scotland.
Giles Memorial (The).
Gillson and Jillson Family. Genealogy of the
Greene Family. Genealogy of the Descendants of Joseph Greene.
Hicks Family. One Branch of the
Howes Family in America. Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Howes.
Mauran Family. Memorials of the
Morton, Hon. Levi Parsons. Memoranda relating to the Ancestry and Family of
Peirce Family of the Old Colony. (Contributions: Biographical, Genealogical and Historical, by Ebenezer W. Peirce.)
Putnam Family. A History of the
Savage, John, of Middletown, Conn. 1652. Family of
Stiles Family in America. Genealogy of the
Vinton Memorial (The). Genealogy of the Descendants of John Vinton.
Wheeler and Warren Families.
Whitman, John, of Weymouth, Mass. History of the Descendants of
Woodmans (The), of Buxton, Maine.
Woolworth, Richard and Hannah Huggins. The Descendants of

GENEALOGICAL WORKS.

American Ancestry. Munsell, Vol. IX.
American Heraldica. Edited by E. de V. Vermont.
Family Histories and Genealogies, 7 quarto vols. By Edw. Eldridge and Evelyn McCurdy Salisbury.
One Hundred and Sixty ALLIED FAMILIES, by John O. Austin, a work of rare merit.
Vital Records of Rhode Island. Arnold, Vols. V. and VI.

PAMPHLETS.

Dudley Family. History of the, No. IX.
Dudley, Gov. Thomas, Family Association. First Annual Meeting of the
Felton Family. A Genealoglcal History of the Descendants of Lieut. Nathaniel Felton.
Green, Ezra. Family of
Huntoon, Philip, and his Descendants.
Jackson Family, (MS. Notes).
Philbrook, Thomas Weld (MS.).
Sprague Family Items, by D. H. Kelton (MS.).

THE NEWSPAPER-ROOM.

Owing to the demands upon my time in other parts of the cabinet, the needed improvements to which attention was called in my last annual report, have not been made. The privileges here enjoyed for the pursuit of certain branches of our local history, have been better improved than during any previous year. Though less frequently used as a means of establishing titles to real estate, the value of the library for this purpose is unquestioned. The attractions of this room are as a whole second only to those of the genealogical-room.

The following unbound volumes of newspapers have been received as a gift to the Society from the Hon. Jabez C. Knight, ex-Mayor of Providence, who informs me that these papers were procured by the late Lewis P. Child, with the view of serving the cause of history during the interesting period which they cover: —

New York *Herald*, from 1861 to 1870.
New York *Tribune*, from 1861 to 1873.
New York *Times*, from 1861 to 1870.
New York *World*, from 1861 to 1870.
New York *Journal of Commerce, Jr.*, from 1861 to 1865.
Boston *Daily Journal*, from 1861 to 1872.

The above-named newspapers have been arranged upon shelves preparatory to being bound. As they cover the period of our Civil War and immediately subsequent to it, they are presumed to be of special interest to students of our national history during that period, and requests have been made to have them bound and placed where they can be con-

sulted. That desirable step cannot, however, be taken till funds are provided for that purpose. A cash contribution is suggested as an appropriate way of forwarding such a movement. According to a hasty estimate, the cost of binding the above-named volumes will be upwards of $300.

MATERIAL GROWTH AND HOW SECURED.

The statistics below, showing the number of resident and life members of the Society in the month of January for twenty-four successive years — 1872 to 1895 inclusive — are drawn from the "Proceedings," printed in the early part of each year during this period. This statement gives a pretty clear idea of the material growth of the Society. The number of resident or active members increased, in that time, from 81 to 313, and while the whole income was only $260.10 in 1872, it was $4,084.86 in 1895. These changes came about under the same treasurer, Mr. Richmond P. Everett, who is a grandson of Deacon John Howland, and has served the Society in that capacity gratuitously and efficiently for twenty-eight years. The life membership fund was established by six members in 1872, but too late to have their names printed in the "Proceedings" of that year. In the "Proceedings" of 1895 are the names of 47 life members, whose combined initiation fees constitute a permanent fund of $2,350. Attention is invited to the life membership list in the hope of seeing the fund so well begun greatly enlarged.

One means of improving the condition of the Society has been, and is, the judicious

USE OF PRINTER'S INK.

The establishment of the annual publication in 1872 marks an era in the history of the Society, and the establishment of the quarterly in 1893 will, it is hoped, prove no less advantageous. As, however, this movement is but an experiment, its friends will do well to lend it their cordial support by sending to the treasurer many dollar subscriptions. Without such an endorsement or such an expression of appreciation of the "Publications," the hopes now entertained of

success may be disappointed. A volume of Narragansett annals, traditions and sketches of men, scenes and events of what is, in some respects, the most interesting section of the State, is especially called for at this time. Judge Potter's name will ever be held in honor for the very valuable work which he brought out sixty years ago. Miss Carpenter was cut off in the midst of a career of usefulness. But it is a source of satisfaction that another laborer in that historic field has been raised up with special qualifications for the work that awaits her skilful pen.

Another means of improvement that should never be overlooked consists in taking

CARE OF THE CABINET AND ITS CONTENTS.

Neglect here indicates decay. Much interest was not enlisted in this direction till after 1875, and the work, which was pithily termed, — "The Cleansing of the Augean Stable," was not fairly undertaken till about 1880. In 1865, the late Professor Diman compared the historical cabinet, in an article printed in the Providence *Journal*, to "a tomb, opened now and then to receive precious relics." The improvements, that were begun while he was living, called forth from him expressions of grateful appreciation. Since then, however, the condition and aspect of the cabinet have been greatly improved, and it is well to be understood that this work needs to be energetically and continuously pushed, and that to this end a skilful and efficient clerical force is indispensable.

Year.	Number of resident members.	Number of life members.
1872	81	0
1873	97	7
1874	146	9
1875	144	10
1876	175	11
1877	202	12
1878	208	12
1879	214	14
1880	225	16
1881	224	18

Year.	Number of resident members.	Number of life members.
1882	247	18
1883	248	19
1884	257	20
1885	266	24
1886	261	25
1887	260	26
1888	258	26
1889	239	27
1890	253	28
1891	280	31
1892	300	38
1893	310	40
1894	301	46
1895	313	47

EARLIER STATISTICS.

Since the completion of the foregoing statement the following account of the income of the Society, taken from the treasurer's reports for each of the seven years immediately preceding the annual publication, has been taken from its pigeon-hole. The account is as follows:

1865.	8	annual taxes,	$ 24.	1	admission fee,	$ 5.	Total,	$ 29
1866.	91	"	273.	2	"	10.	"	283
1867.	66	"	198.	5	"	25.	"	223
1868.	77	"	231.	7	"	35.	"	266
1869.	57	"	171.	4	"	20.	"	191
1870.	54	"	162.	3	"	15.	"	177
1871.	61	"	183.	4	"	20.	"	203

CORRESPONDENCE.

It hardly need be said that the correspondence resulting from the Society's relations to its numerous members, to kindred institutions with which it is associated, and to persons living in different parts of the globe who solicit attention on the ground that Rhode Island is their ancestral home, has become extended year by year, and to the duties thus devolving on the librarian has now been added no small amount of labor, resulting from the publication and distribution of the Society's quarterly publication. Scores, if not

hundreds, of letters are addressed annually to the librarian, asking him to make such researches as will determine whether their authors are qualified to become members of certain patriotic societies. Many of these letters have to be either put into other hands or returned unanswered.

A list of the institutions and persons whose gifts are recorded in the accession book will be found further on.

AMOS PERRY,

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.

REPORT OF PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The publication committee of the Rhode Island Historical Society begs leave to report : —

The " Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, New Series," have been issued quarterly during the year, as follows : —

No. 4, Vol. I., was issued in January, and contained articles on " Know-Nothingism in Rhode Island," the " Development of the Nominating Convention in Rhode Island," and " Early History of the Colonial Postoffice."

No. 1, Vol. II., was issued in April, and contained the address of the President, reports of committees, together with the proceedings of the annual meetings, etc.

No. 2, issued in July, was made up of an article entitled, " Slavery in Rhode Island, 1775–1776," by William B. Johnston, A. B.

No. 3, issued in October, contained " Rhode Island Manuscripts in the National Archives at Washington," " Military Records in National Archives," and a number of interesting communications, sketches and notes.

With this number a greater variety has been introduced, and the way epened for a larger freedom of investigation in genealogical and other matters.

The bills for printing the publications were : —

January, 1894, Number, ...	$ 96 60
The April Number, ...	161 78
The July Number, ...	105 50
The October Number, ...	94 20
	$458 08

If we deduct the amount of the general appropriation for the annual report contained in No. 1, $150, and credit the

subscriptions for 1894, $171, and the amount received for advertisements, $20, total, $191, the entire cost for the year, in excess of the usual appropriation for the annual report, was only $117.08.

And if we further deduct the cost of printing the January, 1894, number, $96.60, as it was included in the last annual report, it leaves a balance of only $20.48.

It will be remembered that in the report of this committee, presented two years ago, a resolution was presented that was adopted, instructing the committee to publish the four numbers for the year at a total cost not to exceed $500.

The expense last year has proved to be within that limit.

The actual expense to the Society beyond what is always incurred for the annual report of proceedings, etc., is thus shown to be very small.

It remains for the Society to decide whether the quarterly shall be continued. The committee is ready to acknowledge its deficiencies, but hopes that the magazine has not wholly failed of its object, while the experience of the past may be helpful in the way of improvement.

An enlargement of the committee is recommended should it be decided to continue the "Publications."

The committee also recommends that, if continued, the "Publications" shall hereafter be issued at the expense of the Society, and that, upon payment of the annual tax, the members shall be entitled to receive the quarterly for the current year, without further charge.

The committee wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Secretary, Mr. Perry, who has acted as the editor of the Publications for the Publication Committee, and who has devoted much time and care to the work.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. VOSE,
AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO,
JOHN H. STINESS,
} *Publication Committee.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

General Account.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Dr.

1894.			
Jan. 10.	Cash on hand,		$ 19 79
1895.			
	State of Rhode Island,		1,500 00
	Income from Investment of Samuel M. Noyes and Henry J. Steere legacies,		1,416 18
	Taxes from 256 members,		768 00
	Taxes from 6 members, overdue,		18 00
	Fees from 28 members, admission,		140 00
	Interest from Life Membership Fund,		87 69
	Sale of books,		31 72
	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company Participation Account,		25 94
	Postoffice for mail matter,		2 54
	Subscriptions from the following for the purchase of Judge Staples' portrait from Mrs. Lincoln: —		
	James M. Ripley,	$10 00	
	Sam'l W. Peckham,	10 00	
	Amasa S. Westcott,	10 00	
	Thomas Durfee,	10 00	
	James Tillinghast,	10 00	
	Benjamin N. Lapham,	10 00	
	Charles Hart,	10 00	
	Amasa M. Eaton,	5 00	
			75 00
			$4,084 86

Cr.

1895.		
Jan. 8.	Salary of librarian,	$1,200 00
	Salary of janitor,	360 00
	Library Committee,	1,180 34
	Fuel and gas,	291 86
	Postage, meetings and express,	451 98
	Building and grounds,	152 00
	Printing Proceedings for 1893–94,	161 70
	Mrs. Lincoln for portrait of Judge Staples,	75 00
	Cash on hand,	211 98
	Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, $211.98.	
		$4,084 86

Providence, Jan. 8, 1895.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND.

Legacy of Samuel M. Noyes,		$12,000 00
" " Henry J. Steere,		10,000 00
" " John Wilson Smith,		1,000 00
		$23,000 00

Invested as follows:

Mortgages,	$16,600 00	
Bonds,	5,850 00	
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,	550 00	
	$23,000 00	

PUBLICATION FUND.

Legacy of Ira B. Peck,	$1,000 00
" " William Gammell,	1,000 00
" " Albert J. Jones,	1,000 00
" " Julia Bullock,	500 00
" " Charles H. Smith,	100 00
Cash on hand,	197 70
	$3,797 70

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., participation acct., $3,797.70.
$3,600 restricted, only the interest to be expended for this department.

Providence, Jan. 8, 1895.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1894.		
Jan. 9.	Cash on hand,	$3,330 50
April 14.	From Julia Bullock for this fund, only the interest to be used for the same,	500 00
Mar. 8.	From Charles H. Smith for this fund, only the interest to be used for the same,	100 00
May 15.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account,	66 31
Nov. 10.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account,	77 24
1895.		
Jan. 8.	One hundred and seventy-one subscribers for Publications,	171 00
	For advertising on covers,	20 00
	Deposited in Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Participation account, $3,797.70. The incomme of $3,600 can only be used for this department expenses.	
		$4,265 05

CR.

1894.		
Jan. 26.	Standard Printing Co., for 1,000 copies,	$96 60
April 12.	Standard Printing Co., for 700 copies, 500 title pages and contents,	105 50
Oct. 15.	Standard Printing Co., for 700 copies, 2 plates,	94 70
1895.		
Jan. 3.	Standard Printing Co., for 700 copies,	170 55
" 8.	Cash on hand,	3,797 70
		$4,265 05

Providence, Jan. 8, 1895.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with Rhode Island Historical Society.

DR.

1894.			
Jan. 9.	Cash on hand,		$2,093 76
" 13.	William Butler Duncan,		50 00
" 17.	Charles H. Smith,		50 00
Feb. 28.	Rowland Hazard,		50 00
Mar. 8.	Thomas J. Hill,		50 00
" 8.	Elizabeth C. Hill,		50 00
" 9.	Horatio Rogers,		50 00
June 5.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	$21 84	
	Mechanics Savings Bank,	20 04	
			41 85
Oct. 19.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	$21 80	
	Mechanics Savings Bank,	23 74	
			45 54
Nov. 1.	Caroline Hazard,		50 00
			$2,531 15

CR.

1894.			
June 5.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	$21 84	
	Mechanics Savings Bank,	20 04	
	Carried to general acct.,		$41 85
Oct. 19.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	$21 80	
	Mechanics Savings Bank,	23 74	
	Carried to general acct.,		45 54
1895.			
Jan. 8.	Cash on hand,		2,443 76
	Providence Institution for Savings,	$1,090 90	
	Mechanics Savings Bank,	1,352 86	
		$2,443 76	
			$2,531 15

Providence, Jan. 8, 1895.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
JAMES BURDICK,
FERDINAND A. LINCOLN,
Audit Committee.

NECROLOGY.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN MASON was born in Newport, July 17, 1820, and died in Philadelphia, January 31, 1894. He was the son of George Champlin and Abby Maria (Mumford) Mason, and the grandson of Dr. Benjamin and Margaret (Champlin) Mason, all of Newport, where the families of Mason and Champlin had resided since the middle of the eighteenth century. He was also descended from the families of Neau, Robineau and Ayrault, Huguenots, who came to this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and from the family of Grant of Inverness, Scotland.

In early life Mr. Mason was of feeble constitution and required great care and watchfulness on the part of his parents. He was educated in the schools of Newport, but often for long periods he had to be kept at home while his companions and schoolmates were engaged in study or in the amusements of youth. After leaving school he tried mercantile pursuits, first in Newport and then in the house of Arnold & Stearn — now Arnold & Constable — Canal Street, New York. After several years in their employ he proposed entering upon business on his own account in New York, but his health not permitting he returned to Newport. Not willing to be idle, and having a decided taste for art and literature, he devoted him-

self to study and sketching. His Father died in the winter of 1843, and in 1844 he sailed for Europe to study art and advance himself in painting. During the two years of his absence he worked hard, and with much self-denial, in the schools of Rome, Florence and Paris; having as fellow-students among the painters, William Morris Hunt, Cropsey, Terry and Henry Peters Grey, and among the sculptors, Crawford and Powers. Returning to America, Mr. Mason entered upon the career of an artist, painting usually architectural and landscape subjects. August 10, 1848, he married Frances Elizabeth Dean, daughter of Seth Hope Dean and granddaughter of Silas Dean of Newport.

At that time the encouragement for artists in the United States was feeble and far from remunerative. Ill health, aggravated by his sedentary life made some change necessary, and Mr. Mason, while still continuing to paint occasionally, entered upon the business of a real estate agent. He also purchased the Newport *Advertiser*, and for a year or more edited that journal. He became editor and part proprietor of the Newport *Mercury* in 1851, and published it until 1858. In 1854 he commenced to write letters on literary and general subjects to the Providence *Daily Journal* over the signature "*Aquidneck*." These letters were continued, with more or less regularity, almost to the time of his death, and the collection gives a graphic and pleasing history of the growth of Newport as a summer resort, with much valuable historical matter which otherwise would have been lost.

In 1858 Mr. Mason entered upon what proved to be his life work. At that time building in Newport began to feel the impetus of a constantly increasing number of "cottage residents," and Mr. Mason was frequently called upon to assist in the preparation of drawings and in the supervision of works. There was no resident architect in Newport, and the field seemed to promise a good opening to a man of talent. A taste for the noble and dignified in architecture had always been a distinguishing feature of his art work, and he took up the study of architecture and opened an office. There were no professional schools to aid him, but with determination to acquire skill and knowledge in the art, he worked, as all the older American architects, Upjohn, Strickland, Walter and others had done, to acquire by himself theoretical and practical knowledge. In this he succeeded. The results of his skill as an architect were recognized, and his time was constantly occupied with commissions, not only in Newport, but in various parts of New England and the Middle States. In 1871 he took his son, George C. Mason, Jr., into partnership, and between 1858 and the date of his death, more than one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, many of them of large and costly character, were erected by him and by the firm in Newport alone. The last work with which he was professionally connected was the United States Naval War College at Newport, erected 1891–92.

During all these years Mr. Mason found time to devote to what was ever his favorite occupation, historical literature. In 1876 he became a correspondent of

the New York *Evening Post*, contributing regularly to that journal over the signature "*Champlin;*" his last letter being published November 4, 1893, entitled, "Autograph Treasures." The editor of the *Post* thus summarized his labors in a notice of his death: "He was a master of his subjects, and wrote with the precision of a scholar in a smooth and agreeable style."

Besides this amount of journalistic work Mr. Mason also wrote and published a number of historical and art works, some of which have been received as standards in relation to the subjects of which they treat. Among them may be enumerated: His earliest work, now almost unknown, "Newport and Its Environs," 1849, a series of twelve lithographs drawn by himself; "Newport Illustrated," 1854, now in its third edition; "The Application of Art to Manufactures," 1858, a thick octavo with one hundred and fifty illustrations; "The Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Newport," 1859; "George Ready, a Book for Boys," 1858; "Newport and Its Cottages," 1875; "The Old House Altered," 1878; "The Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart," 1879; "Reminiscences of Newport," 1884; "Annals of the Redwood Library," 1891; "Annals of Trinity Church," first series down to 1821, 1890; "Annals of Trinity Church," second series down to 1892, published since his death, 1894. He left behind him the finished manuscript of "Reminiscences of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, U. S. N.," and an unfinished work, a "History of the Artillery Company of the Town of Newport," besides many manuscripts and notes of great literary and historic value.

Besides professional and literary work, Mr. Mason was a man of great activity in all local and civic duties. Never holding political office and of a retiring nature, he was yet a man of clear mind, a safe and conservative adviser, and honored and respected by his townsmen. He was for forty years a vestryman of Trinity Church, and for thirty years its senior warden, retiring only when the weight of years compelled him to do so. At his suggestion and through his influence the Newport Historical Society was founded, and the first meeting held at his house in 1853. He was one of the founders of the Newport Hospital; its first secretary and a member of the board of trustees at the time of his death, the last member of the original board. A director of the Redwood Library from 1858 until his death, procurator for Newport of the Rhode Island Historical Society from 1879 until his death, and an honorary member of the Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati. At the time of his death he was also president of the Newport Sanitary Protection Association.

Mr. Mason's life was full of usefulness. A courteous, refined, Christian gentleman; an honored citizen, and one whose whole aim and object in life was to do his duty and be worthy of the names of architect and gentleman. One who knew him well from boyhood thus wrote on hearing of his death: "He was scholarly, refined, a gentleman. Honest in all things, diligent and cheerful under circumstances which would have discouraged most men, he labored on, truthful

and hopeful, winning and holding the esteem of all and the love of those who knew him."

JULIA BULLOCK was born in Providence, November 10, 1814. That city always remained her home, and she died there May 22, 1894.

She was the youngest child of Richmond Bullock and Rhoda (Peckham) Bullock.

She received the largest part of her education at Mr. De Witt's school, a school for boys and girls, and at Mr. Kingsbury's school for girls.

Always eager to use her advantages and privileges, not only for her own gratification, but also in the service of others, she early took a class in the Sunday-school of the Seamen's Bethel on South Main Street, and taught there for many years with rare fidelity.

Afterwards she taught a Sunday-school class in the First Congregational Church. With the work of this church, of which she was a member, she became closely identified. The various charitable organizations which from time to time were started there always enlisted her warm sympathy and strong support.

In the religious life of the church, too, and of the communion of churches it represented, she had a constant interest, following the development of the Unitarian movement in America with enthusiastic loyalty.

Her sympathy was by no means confined to these channels of church life, however. Nearly every prominent charitable society and institution in Providence, and many outside the city and the State, received generous donations from her. But she gave so quietly

and unostentatiously, nearly always withholding her name, that it is difficult to trace her gifts.

Some idea of the extent of her generosity to such institutions may be gained from the fact that to one of these institutions alone, the Old Ladies' Home, it is estimated that she gave at least thirty thousand dollars.

Nor did she limit her desire to serve the needs of humanity to strictly charitable enterprises. Those who had at heart the cause of education, who sought to increase the interest of the community in good literature and good art, or to preserve the honorable and inspiring records of the past, found in her a ready listener.

The Historical Society is only one of these centres of public education which she helped to maintain and strengthen.

All this active benevolence, however, was evident only in the final results of what she did. As has been indicated, she very rarely talked of these things, and in most instances her agency in the good cause was not discovered until long after the gift was given.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HILL was born in Pawtucket, R. I., March 4, 1805, and died in Providence, July 24, 1894, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was the son of Cromwell and Cynthia (Walker) Hill. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age. He was then employed for two years in the shop of his father, who was a blacksmith. He then served an apprenticeship in the machine shop of Pitcher & Gay at Paw-

tucket, where he learned to manufacture cotton machinery. He remained with this firm as apprentice and journeyman about nine years, during the last four of which he took contracts and hired several men on his own account. He went to Providence, April 19, 1830, and took charge of the machine shop connected with the steam cotton manufactory on Eddy Street, then owned by Samuel Slater.

In 1834 the business of the machine shop was organized as a separate interest, and Mr. Hill became a partner in it, under the firm style of "The Providence Machine Company." He engaged, during the next ten or eleven years, in several enterprises, and in 1846 the old firm name was assumed. In 1847 he made for the Naumkeag Mill at Salem, Mass., his first fly-frames, and then, as in later years, gave personal attention to their manufacture. In 1850 he had business interests in Maine. In 1854 he purchased a cotton-factory at East Greenwich, R. I., and stocked it with new machinery, naming it "The Bay Mill." In 1863 he purchased the land since known as "Hill's Grove," and organizing a company, in 1867 built "The Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works." In 1875 a cotton mill was erected in the immediate vicinity, which he named "The Elizabeth Mill." From that time till his decease he was constantly engaged in business, and no one was better known than he for his integrity and upright dealing. For more than sixty years he was associated in various interests connected with the town and city where he so long resided.

He was president of the Lime Rock National Bank

for more than forty years, and a director in various other financial institutions. He was also a member of the Common Council of Providence for several years. He was always positive in his convictions, and expressed them plainly, believing it his duty to call things by their right names. He was genial and social in his relations with his fellow-men, taking a profound interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare. His attendance upon public worship was continued and regular, believing that the Lord's Day was a day of rest from worldly affairs. He held the opinion that it was not profitable for individuals or nations to violate the laws of God. As a member and officer of the Rhode Island Historical Veteran Association from its beginning, he took a lively interest in its proceedings, knowing, as he did, so much concerning the history of the city and State in which he had dwelt for more than fourscore years. He loved his home and delighted in meeting there his friends. Many have been his guests to whom his hospitality was freely extended. For those in his employ he had a kindly consideration, and the esteem which they had for him was attested by the numbers who were present in the church where the funeral services were held. There, too, was shown the respect which men in all ranks of society had for Mr. Hill. Words which fell from the lips of rich and poor alike, testified that one esteemed among men had departed this life. We can but feel that he has left an impress upon the world for good which will not soon be effaced. Mr. Hill was married, October 12, 1825, to Betsey Brown, daughter

of Sylvanus Brown of Pawtucket. Of their children, one, a daughter, survives him, who resides in New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. Hill died May 9, 1859. Mr. Hill married again, December 9, 1861, Olive L. Farnham of Canterbury, Conn. She died November 16, 1866. He married his third wife, Elizabeth Caroline Kenyon, August 9, 1869, who is now living in Providence. There also survive him six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. He was elected a resident member of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1874, and became a life member in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Hill contributed liberally to the fund for enlarging the Society's cabinet.

John James De Wolf, M. D., son of Professor John De Wolf and Elizabeth James De Wolf, was born in Bristol, R. I., September 11, 1807.

After attending school in Bristol, he passed some years at the Norwich Military Academy in Vermont.

He took the full course at Brown University, leaving shortly before graduation to enter the Harvard Medical school at Boston, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1835, having received the honorary degree of A. M. from Brown University in 1833.

He practiced medicine in Bristol until 1845, when he removed to Providence, of which city he remained a resident until his death, which occurred at Bristol July 25, 1894.

One daughter and two sons survive him.

He became a member of this Society in 1881.

WILLIAM D. NISBET died in Providence, August 20, 1894. He was born in this city September 27, 1850, and was the son of William and Catherine Nisbet. His parents came from Scotland, and from them he inherited many excellent traits of character. The son received his education in the public schools, and after his graduation was for several years an accountant in the office of Amos D. Lockwood & Co. While in their employ he acquired such a reputation for ability, fidelity and unswerving integrity, that at the early age of thirty-six he was chosen to the responsible position of city auditor. This position by annual election he filled until his death. His duties were of a most exacting nature and demanded great firmness of character, unrelaxing watchfulness and invincible integrity. Faithfully, selfdenyingly and satisfactorily he discharged the duties of his office. He commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow-officials and the high regard of his fellow-citizens. His name was everywhere spoken as the synonym of moral uprightness and Christian virtue. On September 27, 1894, by vote of the City Council, a memorial service was held in the City Hall, at which, by request, Hon. Daniel R. Ballou, president of the Board of Aldermen, delivered an appropriate address commemorative of Mr. Nisbet's life, character and faithful service to the city. The proceedings were published in permanent form.

Mr. Nisbet was a communicant of the First Baptist Church, the church of his parents. He was deeply interested in its financial and spiritual prosperity, and active in all Christian and philanthropic endeavor.

His religious faith gave strength and beauty to his exemplary life.

He became a member of this Society in 1889.

CHARLES SABIN, son of Hezekiah and Ann (Entworth) Sabin, was born August 30, 1820, where the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company's building now stands, at the foot of Westminster Street. He was the youngest of a large family of brothers and sisters, and always lived in Providence, except for a few early years of business in New York City. For some years, in company with an older brother, he carried on the crockery business on the lot where he was born, but for the greater portion of his life he had not been engaged in active business. In 1842 he married Maria, daughter of Joel and Susanna (Houghton) Metcalf, who survives him. They had no children. Genial and retiring in disposition, he never held a public office or joined any of the numerous societies so popular now-a-days, but took rare comfort in his home life, setting a worthy example of old-time happiness not often met with in these later days. He was one of the older members of the Squantum Club, a familiar figure at its meetings, and will be greatly missed from the roll of its members. His tastes were those of an antiquarian, and having a retentive memory and great powers of observation, he became a recognized authority as to the venerable buildings of our city and their former occupants. He was a member of this Society from 1856 until his death, on December 1, 1894.

INSTITUTIONS, CORPORATIONS, AND COPARTNERSHIPS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.
American Congregational Association, Boston.
American Historical Association, Washington.
American Numismatic and Archæological Society, N. Y.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Arena Publishing Company, Boston.
Boston Associated Charities, Boston.
Boston Public Library, Boston.
Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown University, Providence.
Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
Butler Hospital, Providence.
California Historical Society, San Francisco, Cal.
California University, Berkeley, Cal.
Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Chicago Historical Society, Chicago.
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
Coombs, H. M. & Co., Providence.
Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
Essex County Historical and Genealogical Register, Ipswich, Mass.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
Freeman, E. L. & Son, Providence.
Grand Rapids Board of Trade, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.
Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.
Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa Department of State, Des Moines, Iowa.
Iowa Geological Survey, Des Moines, Iowa.
Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.
Laval University, Quebec, Canada.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California.
Lenox Library, New York.
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
Maine Genealogical Society, Portland, Me.
Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
Maine State Library, Augusta, Me.
Manchester & Hudson, Providence.
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts Board of Public Reservations, Boston.
Massachusetts Board Railroad Commissioners, Boston.
Massachusetts Colonial Society, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, Cambridge, Mass.
Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Boston.
McMillan & Co., New York.
Merchants Insurance Company, Providence.
Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.
New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H.
New Hampshire State Department, Concord, N. H.
New Haven Colonial Historical Society, New Haven, Conn.
New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn.
Newport People's Library, Newport.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York.
New York Historical Society, New York.
New York Hospital Society, New York.

New York Meteorological Observatory, New York.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
New York State University, Albany, N. Y.
New York World, New York.
Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.
Ohio Historical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass.
Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.
Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.
Pawtucket Business Men's Association, Pawtucket.
Pawtucket Times Publishing Company, Pawtucket.
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.
Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.
Providence City Government, Providence.
Providence City Record Commissioners, Providence.
Providence Journal Company, Providence.
Providence Young Men's Christian Association, Providence.
Providence Young Women's Christian Association, Providence.
Putnam's Sons, G. P., New York.
Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Kingston.
Rhode Island Secretary of State, Providence.
Rhode Island Medical Publishing Company, Providence.
Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society, Providence.
Rhode Island World's Fair Commissioners, Providence.
Rhode Island State Board of Health.
Rhode Island Women's Club, Providence.
Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Den.
Royal Historical Society, London, Hanover Square, W.
Salem Public Library, Salem, Mass.
Sampson, Murdock & Co., Providence.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
Southern California Historical Society, Los Angeles, Cal.
Standard Printing Company, Providence.
Tennessee State Board of Health, Nashville, Tenn.
Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
Trustees of the Fiske Fund Prize Essays, Providence.
Tuft's College, College Hfill, Mass.
United States Bureau of Education, Washington.
United States Civil Service Commission, Washington.
United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington.
United States Department of the Interior, Washington.
United States Department of State, Washington.
United States War Department, Washington.
United States Geological Survey, Washington.
United States National Museum, Washington.
United States Treasury Department, Washington.
Vermont State Library, Montpelier, Vt.
Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester, Mass.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Aldrich, Nelson W., Providence.
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Anthony, Lewis W., Providence.
Arnold, Stephen H., Providence.
Austin, John O., Providence.
Backus, Thomas, Providence.
Balch, G. B., M. D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Bartlett, Henry A., Washington.
Baxter, James P., Portland, Me.
Bennett, Charles P., Providence.
Blanding, Christopher, Providence.
Bradlee, Rev. D. C., Boston.
Brayton, Charles R., Providence.
Brinton, Daniel G., M. D., Philadelphia.
Brown, D. Russell, Providence.
Buck, William J., Jenkintown, Penn.
Buffum, Miss Anne V., Providence.
Burges, Walter S., Estate.
Carpenter, Rev. C. C., Andover, Mass.
Carpenter, George M., Providence.
Carpenter, Miss Laura H., Wakefield, R. I.
Carpenter, Miss Mary, Wakefield, R. I.
Chapin, Charles V., M. D., Providence.
Chase, Philip S., Providence.
Clark, Franklin C., M. D., Providence.
Clark, Rt. Rev. Thomas M., Providence.
Coggeshall, Mrs. James H., Providence.
Coster, Morris, New York.
Cranston, George K., Providence.
Cranston, Henry C., Providence.
Cranston, James E., Providence.
Danforth, Charles, Providence.
Darling, Gen. Charles W., Utica, N. Y.
Davis, Andrew McFarland, Cambridge, Mass.
Davis, Henry R., Providence.
Davis, William T., Plymouth, Mass.
Dawson, Samuel E., Montreal, Canada.
Denison, Rev. Frederic, Providence.
Denton, Henry C., Providence.
DePeyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Dewey, Melvil, Albany, N. Y.
Dodge, James H., Boston.
Draper, Daniel, New York.
Drowne, Henry Russell, New York.
Drowne, Henry T., New York.
Drowne, Rev. Thomas S., Flatbush, N. Y.
Dyer, Gen. Elisha, Providence.
Eliot, Charles, Brookline, Mass.
Ely, William D., Providence.
Ernst, C. W., Boston.
Estes, Charles, Warren, R. I.
Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
Farnham, J. E. C., East Providence.
Fay, Frederick A., Bristol.
Flint, Mrs. Alonzo, Providence.
Folsom, Albert A., Brookline, Mass.
French, A. D. Weld, Boston.
Fretwell, John, Providence.
Frost, Walter B., Providence.
Gamwell, Edward F., Providence.
Gardiner, Asa Bird, Garden City, N. Y.
Goddard, Mrs. F. W., Providence.
Gorton, Charles, Providence.
Green, Arnold, Providence.
Green, Samuel A., Boston.
Greene, S. C., Cleveland, Ohio.
Griffin, Stephen W., Coventry.
Guild, Reuben A., Providence.
Guild, Mrs. Reuben A., Providence.
Ham, Benj. F., Providence.
Hamilton, S. M., Brookland, D. C.
Harris, William T., Washington.
Hicks, Ratcliffe, New York.
Hoadley, Charles J., Hartford, Conn.
Holden, Fred. A., Washington.
Hopkins, Charles W., Providence.
Horton, Mrs. E. T., Martinez, Cal.
Howard, Hiram, Providence.
Howe, Rev. S. H., Norwich, Conn.
Hubbard, Luther P., New York.
Huling, Ray Greene, Cambridge, Mass.
Jameson, J. F., Providence.
Jecht, Richard, Gorlitz, Prussia.
Jencks, Albert V., Providence.
Jones, Charles E., Augusta, Ga.
Jones, Augustine, Providence.
Kelton, D. H., Montpelier, Vt.
Knight, Jabez C., Providence.
Koopman, Harry L., Providence.
Landers, Albert C., Providence.
Leach, Josiah G., Philadelphia.
Lincoln, Mrs. James S., Providence.

Little, Mrs. Alfred H., Pawtucket.
Marquand, H. G., New York.
McCabe, Anthony, Providence.
McCormick, William H., Providence.
Miner, Francis W., Providence.
Morris, Edward D., Providence.
Mosley, William H. T., Providence.
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.
Mumford, Miss Sarah S., Providence.
Newell, W. W., Cambridge, Mass.
Nisbet, William D., Providence.
Noyes, Isaac P., Washington.
Olney, Frank F., Providence.
Olney, G. W., New York.
Packard, Mrs. Alpheus S., Providence.
Packard, Alpheus S., Providence.
Peck, George B., M. D., Providence.
Peckham, Samuel W., Providence.
Pegram, John C., Providence.
Peirce, Ebenezer W., Freetown, Mass.
Perry, Amos, Providence.
Perry, Rt. Rev. William S., Davenport, Ia.
Potter, Albert, M. D., Chepachet.
Potter, Miss Mary E., Kingston, R. I.
Rhodes, Edward S., Previdence.
Rogers, Rev. Arthur.
Rose, Henry B., Providence.
Rugg, Rev. Henry W., Providence.
Sanford, Miss Laura G., Erie, Pa.
Scholfield, A. G., Providence.
Shedd, J. Herbert, Providence.
Sheldon, George, Deerfield, Mass.
Smith, Benjamin W., Providence.
Smith, Charles H., Providence.
Smith, Joseph J., Providence.
Smith, Mrs. Scott A., Providence.
Stone, L. M. E., Providence.
Swan, Robert T., Boston.
Swarts, Gardiner T., M. D., Providence.
Thurber, Charles H., Providence.
Thyng, J. T., Madison, Wis.
Tiepke, Henry E., Providence.
Tolman, W. H., New York.
Tooker, William Wallace, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Traver, Delia E. H., Providence.
Turner, Henry E., M. D., Newport.
Voorhees, D. W., Washington.
Vose, Rev. James G., Providence.
Wadlin, Horace G., Boston.
Webb, Rev. Samuel H., Providence.
Weeden, Miss M. L., Providence.
Whitaker, Miss Frances A., Providence.
Wilbour, Mrs. Joshua, Bristol.
Wilson, E. H., Providence.
Wood, William G., Providence.
Work, Godfrey, Providence.
Wright, Carroll D., Washington.

ACTIVE MEMBERS — JANUARY, 1895.

ELECTED.

1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
1890. Allen, Candace
1890. Allen, Edward S.
1891. Almy, Herbert
1875. Ames, William
1885. Andrews, Elisha Benjamin
1876. Angell, Edwin G.
1893. Angell, Walter F.
1880. Anthony, John B.
1891. Armstrong, Henry C.
1894. Arnold, Fred Augustus
1889. Arnold, Fred. W.
1889. Arnold, Newton Darling
1874. Arnold, Olney
1874. Arnold, Richard James
1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
1890. Atwood, Charles H.
1893. Backus, Thomas
1881. Bailey, Richard Arnold
1853. Bailey, William Mason
1881. Baker, David Sherman
1891. Ball, Nicholas
1890. Ballou, William Herbert
1884. Ballou, Latimer Whipple
1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
1890. Barker, Henry R.
1872. Barrows, Edwin
1886. Barstow, Amos C.
1890. Barstow, George E.
1888. Bartlett, John Russell
1879. Barton, William T.
1889. Bartow, Evelyn Pierrepont
1893. Bass, Miss Bertha
1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
1894. Bates, William L.
1894. Bicknell, Thomas Williams
1858. Binney, William
1889. Binney, William, Jr.
1887. Blake, Eli Whitney
1892. Blake, Elizabeth Vernon
1890. Blodgett, John T.

ELECTED.

1878. Bogman, Edward Young
1894. Bourn, Augustus Osborne
1891. Bourn, George W. B.
1881. Bradley, Charles
1893. Briggs, Benjamin F.
1894. Brown, Albert Waterman
1883. Brown, D. Russell
1883. Brown, H. Martin
1893. Brown, Pardon Fenner
1876. Bugbee, James H.
1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
1884. Burdick, James
1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
1891. Calder, Albert L.
1859. Calder, George Beckford
1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
1894. Campbell, John P.
1873. Carpenter, Charles Earle
1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
1886. Carpenter, George Moulton
1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
1894. Chace, Henry Richmond
1888. Chace, James H.
1880. Chace, Jonathan
1880. Chace, Julian A.
1879. Chace, Lewis Jenkins
1892. Chace, Mrs. Lucretia G.
1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
1857. Chambers, Robert B.
1884. Chapin, Charles Value
1892. Chapin, William W.
1883. Child, Charles H.
1887. Claflin, Arthur W.
1878. Clark, Thomas March
1880. Coats, James
1877. Codman, Arthur Amory
1885. Collins, George Lewis
1892. Colwell, Francis
1890. Comstock, Louis H.
1886. Comstock, Richard W.
1891. Conant, Samuel Morse

ELECTED.

1872. Congdon, Johns Hopkins
1892. Cooke, Henry W.
1877. Cranston, George K.
1874. Cranston, Henry Clay
1881. Cranston, James E.
1894. Cressy, Oliver S.
1891. Crins, William H.
1891. Cummings, John E.
1876. Cushman, Henry I.
1890. Danforth, Charles
1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
1891. Davis, Henry R.
1894. Davis, John W.
1887. Day, Albert C.
1881. Day, Daniel
1894. Day, Frank L.
1894. Day, Henry G.
1881. DeWolf, John James
1886. Dews, Joseph
1895. Dexter, Elizabeth Bridgham
1893. Diman, John B.
1881. Dixon, Nathan Fellows
1877. Doringh, Charles H. R.
1877. Dorrance, Samuel Richmond
1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
1882. Douglas, William Wilberforce
1875. Dunnell, William Wanton
1877. Durfee, Charles S.
1849. Durfee, Thomas
1890. Dyer, Elisha
1894. Dyer, Oliver
1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
1886. Earle, Charles R.
1856. Ely, James W. C.
1891. Ely, Joseph Cady
1862. Ely, William Davis
1892. Farnsworth, John P.
1891. Field, Edward
1891. Fifield, Henry Allen
1891. Fifield, Moses
1890. Fiske, George McClellan
1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
1893. Flint, Susan A.
1891. Foster, John
1888. Foster, Samuel
1881. Foster, William E.

ELECTED.

1892. Fredericks, William H.
1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
1884. Gammell, William
1891. Gardner, Clarence T.
1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
1889. Gardner, Rathbone
1885. George, Charles H.
1891. Gifford, Robert P.
1894. Goddard, Elizabeth C.
1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
1850. Goddard, William
1883. Goodwin, Daniel
1894. Von Gottschalck, Mary H. B.
1891. Granger, Daniel L. D.
1893. Granger, William S.
1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.
1893. Greene, Charles William
1893. Greene, Edward A.
1876. Greene, Henry L.
1893. Greene, Henry Whitman
1887. Greene, Thomas C.
1877. Greene, W. Maxwell
1892. Gross, J. Mason
1872. Grosvenor, William
1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
1894. Hale, Wendell Phillips
1890. Hall, Mrs. Emily A.
1882. Hall, Jenison C.
1878. Hall, Robert
1878. Harkness, Albert
1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
1883. Harson, M. Joseph
1889. Hart, George Thomas
1892. Hayes, Henry W.
1890. Hazard, George J.
1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
1881. Hersey, George D.
1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
1874. Holbrook, Albert
1892. Hopkins, Charles W.
1874. Hopkins, William H.
1887. Hopkins, William H., 2d
1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street

ELECTED.	
1889.	Hoppin, William Jones
1890.	Howard, Hiram
1891.	Howe, Marc Antony DeWolf
1885.	Howland, Richard Smith
1882.	Hoyt, David Webster
1889.	Hudson, James Smith
1882.	Jackson, William F. B.
1888.	Jameson, John Franklin
1867.	Jencks, Albert Varnum
1890.	Jepherson, George A.
1880.	Jones, Augustine
1889.	Kelly, John B.
1883.	Kendall, Hiram
1880.	Kenyon, James S.
1892.	Kimball, Horace A.
1876.	Kimball, James M.
1892.	King, Henry M.
1884.	King, William Dehon
1879.	Knight, Edward B.
1894.	Koopman, Harry Lyman
1883.	Ladd, Herbert W.
1890.	Leete, George F.
1892.	Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
1894.	Lingane, David F.
1878.	Lippitt, Charles Warren
1880.	Lippitt, Christopher
1891.	Lord, Augustus M.
1892.	Luther, George Edmund
1894.	Macdougal, Hamilton C.
1891.	Manly, John M.
1892.	Mason, A. Livingston
1877.	Mason, Earl Philip
1892.	Mason, Edith B. H.
1877.	Mason, Eugene W.
1877.	Mason, John H.
1894.	Mathewson, Frank M.
1891.	Matteson, Charles
1889.	Matteson, George Washington Richmond
1891.	McGuinness, Edwin D.
1891.	Mead, William B.
1883.	Meader, Lewis H.
1890.	Metcalf, Alfred
1876.	Metcalf, Henry B.
1875.	Miller, Augustus Samuel
1881.	Miner, Francis Wayland

ELECTED.	
1892.	Mitchell, Thomas
1892.	Mott, Herbert
1891.	Moulton, David C.
1890.	Moulton, Edmund T.
1880.	Munro, Wilfred H.
1880.	Nichols, Amos G.
1894.	Nicholson, Samuel M.
1894.	Nicholson, Stephen
1876.	Nickerson, Edward I.
1874.	Nightingale, George Corlis
1894.	Nightingale, Samuel Arnold
1890.	Olney, Frank F.
1879.	Olney, George Henry
1888.	Packard, Alpheus S.
1885.	Page, Charles H.
1889.	Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
1894.	Palmer, John S.
1890.	Parker, Edward D. L.
1887.	Peck, Walter A.
1849.	Peckham, Samuel Wardwell
1875.	Pegram, John C.
1858.	Perry, Amos
1880.	Perry, Marsden J.
1874.	Persons, Benjamin Williams
1894.	Pettis, George H.
1891.	Phillips, Gilbert A.
1873.	Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
1878.	Porter, Emory Huntington
1891.	Potter, Asa K.
1887.	Preston, Howard Willis
1894.	Remick, Augustus
1889.	Reynolds, William Job
1891.	Richards, Henry F.
1891.	Richmond, Caroline
1877.	Richmond, Walter
1891.	Ripley, James M.
1881.	Roelker, William G.
1888.	Rogers, Arthur
1890.	Rugg, Henry W.
1877.	Seagrave, Caleb
1874.	Shedd, J. Herbert
1881.	Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
1889.	Sheldon, Charles Henry, Jr.
1885.	Sheldon, Nicholas
1879.	Shepley, George L.
1894.	Sisson, Henry Tillinghast

ELECTED.

1877. Slater, Horatio Nelson
1888. Smith, Benjamin West
1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
1869. Southwick, Isaac H.
1885. Southwick, Isaac H., Jr.
1880. Spicer, William A.
1890. Spink, Joseph Edwin
1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
1879. Stiness, John Henry
1881. Stone, Alfred
1891. Studley, Thomas E.
1886. Sturges, Howard O.
1894. Swarts, Gardner T.
1856. Taft, Royal Chapin
1883. Talbot, Frederick
1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
1881. Thomas, Charles Lloyd
1890. Thornton, George M.
1891. Thurston, Benjamin F.
1889. Tillinghast, James
1891. Tourtellot, Amasa C.
1890. Tower, James H.
1891. Traver, Mrs. Adelia E. A.

ELECTED.

1875. Trippe, Samuel Gardner
1895. Tucker, William Packard
1874. Turner, Henry Edward
1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
1890. Vincent, Walter Borodel
1881. Vose, James Gardner
1861. Waterman, Rufus
1890. Webb, Samuel H.
1868. Weeden, William Babcock
1887. Welling, Richard Ward Greene
1891. West, George J.
1894. Weston, George Franklin
1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
1889. White, Hunter Carson
1884. White, Stillman
1874. Whitford, George Washington
1884. Wilbour, Joshua
1891. Wilbur, George A.
1881. Williams, Zephaniah
1891. Wilson, Edmund R.
1888. Wilson, George Grafton
1890. Wolcott, Henry
1876. Woods, Marshall

LIFE MEMBERS — JANUARY, 1895.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.			DIED.
1867.	1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.	
1849.	1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	Providence.	1893.
1866.	1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.	1883.
1836.	1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	S. Kingstown.	1888.
	1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.	
	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	N. Providence.	
1857.	1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.	1876.
	1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	Providence.	
1870.	1873.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	Providence.	1880.
	1875.	Albert G. Angell,	Providence.	1884.
	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.	
	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket.	
1844.	1879.	Samuel G. Arnold,	Portsmouth.	1880.
	1879.	Amos D. Lockwood,	Providence.	1884.
	1879.	Royal Woodward,	Albany, N. Y.	1882.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.	
1874.	1880.	John Pitman Walker,	Providence.	1887.
1841.	1880.	Alexander Duncan,	Scotland.	1889.
1877.	1883.	John T. Mumford,	Providence.	1891.
	1883.	Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard,	Providence.	1893.
1873.	1884.	Henry G. Russell,	Providence.	
	1885.	William G. Weld,	Newport.	
	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.	
	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.	
	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.	
	1886.	John W. Danielson,	Providence.	
	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport.	
	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.	
	1890.	Julia Bullock,	Providence.	1894.
	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.	
	1890.	Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.	
	1890.	Joseph Banigan,	Providence.	
	1890.	Walter Callender,	Providence.	
	1890.	Arnold Green,	Providence.	
	1890.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.	
	1890.	John L. Troup,	Providence.	
1881.	1892.	John Osborne Austin,	Providence.	
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.	
1885.	1892.	George Gordon King,	Newport.	
	1892.	Belinda Olney Wilbour,	Bristol.	
	1894.	William Butler Duncan,	New York.	
1882.	1894.	Charles H. Smith,	Providence.	
1871.	1894.	Rowland Hazard,	Peace Dale.	
1866.	1894.	Horatio Rogers,	Providence.	
1874.	1894.	Thomas Jefferson Hill,	Providence.	1894.
1891.	1894.	Elizabeth C. Hill,	Providence.	
	1894.	Caroline Hazard,	Peace Dale.	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED.		
1888.	James Burrill Angell, LL. D.,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
1895.	Charles Francis Adams.	Boston, Mass.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.		
1888.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888.	William Frederick Poole, LL. D.,	Chicago, Ill.
1888.	Samuel Smith Purple, M. D.,	New York.
1888.	Edward Amasa Park, D. D.,	Andover, Mass.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1889.	William Henry Watson, M. D.,	Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Rev. William R. Bagnall,	Middletown, Ct.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,	Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden,	Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,	Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.
1893.	Clarence Winthrop Bowen,	New York.
1893.	Alfred Manchester,	Salem, Mass.
1894.	Laura G. Sanford,	Erie, Pa.
1894.	Charles Phelps Noyes,	St. Paul, Minn.
1895.	Oscar S. Straus,	New York.
1895.	Stanislaus Murray Hamilton,	Brookland, D. C.

For list of Honorary and Corresponding Members elected at previous dates, see Proceedings, 1887–88.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

William Simmons (Mercy (Pabodie) Simmons, Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie) m., 1696, Abigail Church. They had: Mercy, 1697, m., as his second wife, James Bennett ; William, 1699; Lydia, 1700, m. a Tillinghast ; (Who was he? Where did they live and what family did they have?) Joseph, 1702; John, 1704 ; Abigail, 1706 (m., town records say, Job Palmer, of Stonington. Who was he, and where did they live and what family did they have? Hon. Richard Wheeler says there is no trace of them on town records); Rebecca, 1708 (m. a Bagger, or so it looks in the will. I want to know all I can about these); Mary, 1709, not m. in 1750 ; Benjamin, 1713 ; Ichabod, 1715 ; Peleg, 1716 ; Sarah, 1718.

M. L. I. A.

Answer to Query (B), page 207, Vol. II.

Daniel Jackson was son of Samuel Jackson, of Boston, who married Ruth Tufts, 1722, Aug. 14.

Samuel Jackson was born in 1699 and died 1747, Nov. 2. His wife, Ruth Tufts, was born in 1701, and died 1778, Jan. 11.

The births of the fifteen children of Samuel and Ruth (Tufts) Jackson, and of the seven children of Daniel and Roby (Hawkins) Jackson are in possession of Mr. Charles Gorton, of Providence.

Dr. J. Chadsey, of Newark, N. J., writes that he has completed a Register of Heraldic Records of William Chadsey (and his descendants), who settled in North Kingstown in 1715. This will be a welcome addition to our R. I. family history.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

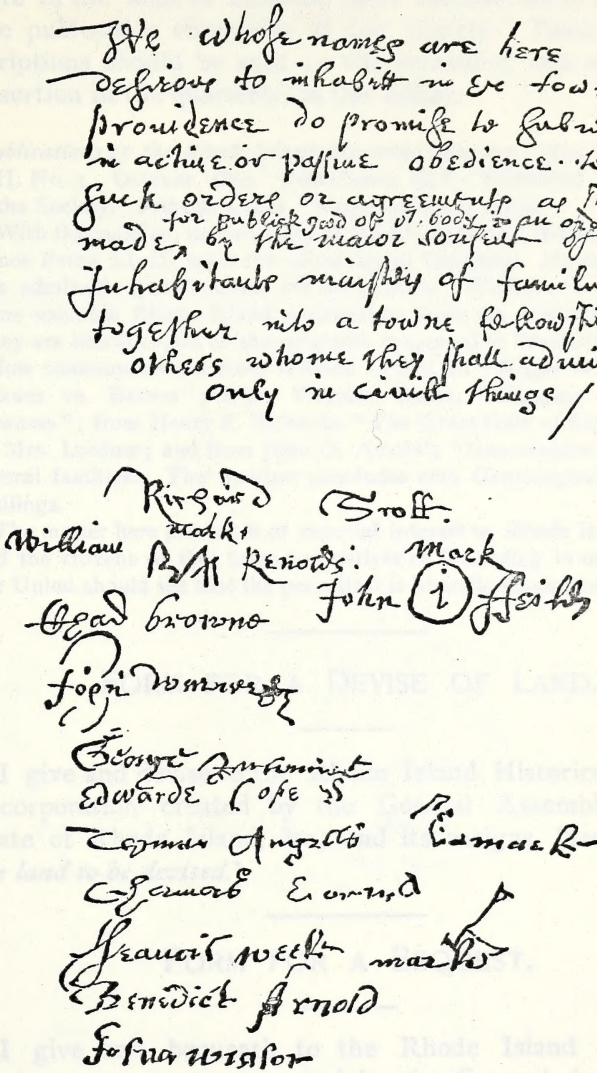
"FISKE'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SCHOOLS" is upon the Editor's table, with recommendations of such a character as would utterly overshadow any appreciative remarks that might be offered here. The numerous cities, towns and states that have, within a brief space of time, introduced this work into their public schools, is a strong argument in its favor. The work speaks for itself and would be a valuable *vade mecum* in most of the families in this country.

"The Visit of Three Rhode Islanders to the Bay Colony in the Summer of 1651" is the title of a paper read before this Society on the fifth day of March last, by the Rev. Dr. H. M. King. These three visitors were Dr. John Clarke, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, members of the Baptist Church in Newport. They were deputed by the church to visit, as an act of Christian sympathy, William Witter, an aged and infirm member of the same church who lived at Swampscott, ten miles beyond Boston. Clarke was an eminent physician, and at the time pastor of the church at Newport. He was in some respects the peer of Roger Williams. Obadiah Holmes was his successor in the pastoral office for thirty years. They were arrested for holding service in Witter's house and taken to Boston. After a form of trial they were sentenced to be fined or whipped. The fines of Clarke and Crandall were paid by friends. Holmes was cruelly whipped.

The treasurer of the Society requests that attention be called to a resolution on page 12 to the effect that only life members and such active members as have paid their taxes for the current year are entitled to the quarterly publication.

The price of the quarterly to subscribers is one dollar a year in advance, or fifty cents for single numbers.

Facsimile of the original Civil Compact in its present condition in the City Hall. The letters and words that have been effaced by time are supplied in the copy below.



"We whose names are here under desirous to inhabitt in ye Towne of Providence do promise to subject ourselves in active and passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of ye body in an orderly way by the major consent of the present Inhabitants maisters of families incorporated together into a towne fellowship and others whom they shall admitt unto them *only in civill things*." *

* Their names were as follows: Richard Scott, William Reynolds, John Field, Chad Brown, John Warner, George Rickard, Edward Cope, Thomas Angell, Thomas Harris, Francis Weeks, Benedict Arnold, Joshua Winsor, William Wickenden.

Facsimile of the original Civil Compact in the process condition in the City Hall. The letters and words that have been erased by time are supplied in the copy below.

The following notice, taken from the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," of January, 1895, is inserted here in the hope of enlisting more coöperation in sustaining the publication enterprise of the Society. Taxes and subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer, and articles for insertion in the quarterly, to the editor.

Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society. New Series. Vol. II. No. 3. October, 1894. Providence, R. I.: Published quarterly by the Society. Price $1 a year. Single copies 50 cents.

With this number, the secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Amos Perry, LL.D., takes the editorship of this serial. He shows that he has admirable qualifications for the position. We have in this number some valuable Rhode Island manuscripts from the National Archives. They are literal copies of the originals preserved at Washington. Then follow communications from William D. Ely, on "Roger Williams' Key, Beanes vs. Barnes"; from Virginia Baker, "Glimpses of Ancient Sowams"; from Henry F. Richards, "The Great Gale of Sept. 23, 1815," by Mrs. Lardner; and from John O. Austin's "Genealogical Notes" on several families. The number concludes with Genealogical Notes and Cullings.

The matter here printed is of especial interest to Rhode Island people, and the citizens of that State and natives of it residing in other parts of the Union should see that the periodical is liberally supported.

Form for a Devise of Land.

I give and devise to the Rhode Island Historical Society, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., and its assigns, [*here describe the land to be devised.*]

Form for a Bequest.

I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island Historical Society, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., [*here state the sum of money, or describe the personal property to be bequeathed.*]

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

VOL. III JULY, 1895 NO. 2

WHOLE NUMBER, 10



PROVIDENCE, R. I. - - - PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD PRINTING CO., PROVIDENCE

[Entered at the Post-Office at Providence, R. I., Aug. 11, 1893, as second-class matter]

Editor,
AMOS PERRY.

Contents, July, 1895.

	Page.
Portraits and Art Treasures illustrative of History	75
Catalogue of Portraits in the Picture Gallery	79
Index of Portraits	105
Notes on Deceased Artists	107
The Town Bridge at Weybosset. By Fred A. Arnold	112
The Burying-Ground of the Old South Kingstown Meeting-House. By Caroline Hazard	123
Criticism: The picture of R. W. in Providence County Court House and the Statue in Roger Williams Park. F. A. A	127
Communications, Editorial Notes and Cullings:—	
Letter of Col. Ainsworth of the War Department offering to print Revolutionary Muster and Pay rolls	128
Resolution of this Society accepting that offer	129
Letter of Col. Ainsworth in response to the action of this Society	130
The History of Rhode Island Revolutionary Soldiers	131
The Oldest Historical Society in the Country	133
Publications and Historic Material	134
Deeds as Historic Material	137
Ancestral Charts and Family Records	137
Development of Religious Liberty in America. A prize Essay	138
Huling-Clark Genealogy. By R. G. Huling	139
The Hope Furnace—A Letter from J. H. Morrison	140
Landscapes in the Picture Gallery, etc	141
Arbor-Day Programme, 1895	142
Newfoundland and the Jingoes. By John Fretwell	142

Publication Committee:

James G. Vose, Amasa M. Eaton,
Wilfred H. Munro, John H. Stiness,
Amos Perry, Fred A. Arnold,
J. Franklin Jameson.

The first number of the quarterly having been issued in April, the other numbers will be issued in July, October and January, at one dollar a year or fifty cents a copy.

PORTRAITS AND ART TREASURES ILLUSTRATIVE OF LOCAL HISTORY.

The catalogue below embraces only the portraits that are in the Picture Gallery. This will be followed, as soon as circumstances will permit, by a catalogue of other portraits and of the landscapes and various artistic and historic memorials that are arranged on the walls of the gallery and in other parts of the cabinet.

The compilation of this catalogue has been so long delayed as to render the task difficult, and in some cases the requisite information is not to be had, even by long and careful research. Thus several portraits appear on the list below without a word to indicate by whom they were painted, or when or by whom they were placed in this cabinet. Wherever no statement appears as to the artist or as to when or how the portrait was obtained, the reason is because the compiler of this catalogue has not succeeded in obtaining the desired information. Suggestions and information that will aid in rendering the catalogue complete and more satisfactory, and in making the persons referred to better known, will be gratefully acknowledged. Only two of the persons represented in this catalogue were living when this copy was put into the printer's hands; viz., Bishop Clark and Hon. Henry Barnard.

It is well to be understood that this catalogue is only the beginning of a similar and far more extended line of labor. Aside from the portraits here mentioned, the cabinet contains from one to two thousand other portraits, various in style, size and character. Some of these are arranged in folio volumes, and some are not arranged at all and have never been exhibited. Some of the engravings are rare and valuable, and are becoming more valuable year by year. Some of these treasures have been secured at considerable expense and by earnest effort on the part of members and friends of the institu-

tion. Two or three years ago, Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, of New York, gave a collection of 121 engravings, 62 of which are portraits of men whose names are recorded in the annals of our national legislature. Notable contributions at previous dates might readily be cited. The value and usefulness of these collections will be greatly enhanced by a proper classification, together with a well-arranged catalogue and an index of persons.

The room in the cabinet known as the Picture Gallery, is, though not large, a very inviting place for the display of works of art. Its harmonious proportions, tinted walls, generous skylight, and facilities for the display of these treasures, can hardly fail, as they become known, to suggest the contribution of many other works worthy of such a place.

Art, as here displayed, is an effectual means of illustrating and perpetuating history, and as such should be encouraged by the friends of this institution. With this object in view the society should not only have a good collection of portraits and landscapes, with a catalogue of the same, but it should show its appreciation of this branch of art by securing lists of the treasures of this kind which are in the various art galleries and dwelling-houses of the State. Lists of the portraits belonging to the various institutions and to the different municipalities of the State, together with public statues found here and there, might well appear in the quarterly publication of this society, and thus serve students of art and history as a means of reference. The collections in Sayles Memorial Hall, in the Redwood Library at Newport, in the State Houses in Providence and Newport, and in the City Hall of Providence, are noteworthy. If there were a printed list of the art treasures belonging in different parts of the State, students of art and history would derive special advantages, and the librarian of this society would be spared the trouble of replying to many letters of inquiry.

In this catalogue a sketch of the persons represented is given before speaking of the artists or of their work. This course is pursued from the fact that history is the leading object of this catalogue and of this institution, whereas in a catalogue of the portraits of an Art Club or of a School of Design,

the artist and his work might well take the first place. This is more properly a catalogue of persons represented by portraits than a catalogue of portraits. It is due to state that in making up this catalogue, information is drawn from every available source known to the compiler, and his indebtedness is rarely acknowledged, except in this general way. He hopes his debt of gratitude will become still greater than at present to those who are able to assist in this line of labor. In this paper we have had occasion to show that the art of painting and engraving, as well as the art of writing, is sometimes employed to misrepresent history.

While this catalogue can hardly fail to lead to a better appreciation of the society's historic and artistic treasures, it is hoped that it will suggest the need of other contributions of the same general character and cause efforts to be made to supply that need. Many persons who visit this cabinet expect to find the portrait of the man who stood next to Washington in the war for Independence — Gen. Nathanael Greene, and they are disappointed when they do not find his portrait here. Inquiries have been made for the portrait of Stephen and Jeremiah Olney, and also for those of Esek Hopkins and Christopher Lippitt. More attention might well be paid to the founders of this society. Of the thirteen original members, only two have portraits upon the walls of this gallery. Of the forty-three who became members of the society on the year when it was founded (1822), only seven have portraits here. Should not this list be greatly extended? This inquiry is addressed to their descendants. Professor Diman, Mayor Doyle, Governor Dyer and Judge Pitman who are here represented by photographs, merit the honor of being represented by the best artistic skill. For Rhode Island to become, as suggested by the late Rev. Dr. Wayland, the Athens of America, a more lively interest must be awakened in various branches of art. Artistic taste must be cultivated, talents must be developed, and such patronage and encouragement extended as will elevate and ennoble the people of the State.

THE MUSEUM.

It is much to be hoped that there will soon be made out and

printed, classified lists of the multifarious objects which constitute a department of the cabinet called the Museum — a department which is sure to acquire increased importance as a means of education. This Museum is situated mostly in the third story, on the west side of the building. Much space on the south end of the second story is also used for the display of historic relics, among which is a colonial kitchen with its cooking contrivances and table untensils that remind us of the college song: —

> "In good old colony times,
> "When we lived under a king,
> "Three roguish chaps
> "Fell into mishaps
> "Because they could not sing;" etc.

Above are arranged models of coasting and East India merchant ships whose names were a century ago well known in these Plantations. There, too, is a model of the steamer John W. Richmond, of which John S. Eddy was the architect. This was built on the west side of the river, in 1837, and finished June 1, 1838. It was built to run to New York as the rival of the ill-fated Lexington. There are specimens of early textile fabrics that paved the way for the introduction of Rhode Island's most notable industry. There are remnants of a flag that was used in the Sullivan expedition of 1778, and there are a dozen or more other historic flags and banners whose inscriptions are calculated to impart interesting lessons in the history of our State and nation. In passing up stairs are seven banners (the gift of Mr. William H. Crins), that were carried in the Foundry Legislative procession of 1842. There is a wooden cider-press screw eight inches in diameter and seven feet long.

Only a carefully prepared catalogue of the multifarious articles on exhibition will serve the purposes of the society.

CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS IN THE PICTURE GALLERY OF THE SOCIETY.

1. EDWARD BROOKS HALL

Was the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Providence from 1832 to 1865. He was born in Medford, Mass., Sept. 2, 1800, and died in Providence, March 3, 1866. He graduated in the Academic Department of Harvard in 1820, and in the Divinity School in 1824, and in 1848 received from that institution the honorary degree of S. T. D. He became a member of this society in 1836, and thenceforward manifested much interest in its proceedings. In 1855 he delivered the annual address on the life and times of John Howland, which discourse was printed in pamphlet form and is now highly prized. One son (Rev. Edward H. Hall) alone, of all his family, survives. His portrait was painted from a photograph by Hugo August Bernhard Breul, and was given to this society, July 5, 1892, by Mr. Charles H. Smith.

2. ELISHA DYER

Was an eminent merchant and manufacturer of Providence. He was the son of Anthony and Sarah (Bishop) Dyer, and was born in Gloucester, R. I., Jan. 5, 1772. He died in Providence, Feb. 11, 1854. His son, Elisha Dyer (1811–1890), was Governor of the State from 1857 to 1859. His grandson, Elisha Dyer (1839), has held the office of adjutant-general since 1882, and during his administration of that office, a volume of the military records of the war of the Rebellion has been published — a work creditable to General Dyer and to the State. Another grandson, Daniel Wanton Lyman (1844–1886), son of Henry B. and Caroline (Dyer) Lyman, has had a fountain erected in Roger Williams Park in honor of his grandfather Dyer. The Lyman Gymnasium of Brown University was named in his honor in consequence of a large bequest. Mr. Dyer's portrait

was the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Frances Jones (Dyer) Vinton, June 28, 1888. It was painted by James S. Lincoln, while the subject of it was living.

3. Samuel Greene Arnold

Is often called the historian of Rhode Island, doubtless because his two royal octavo volumes, together with addresses and essays to the same end, are regarded as a title to such distinction. He was president of this society from 1868 to 1880. He was lieutenant-governor from 1861 to 1862, and United States senator from 1862 to 1863. He was born April 12, 1821, and died Feb. 14, 1880. He graduated at Brown in 1841, in the law school of Harvard in 1843, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1878. He was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1855, and like honors were shown him by many other learned societies. His portrait was given to this society, July 9, 1881, by his widow, Mrs. Arnold. It was painted from a photograph by Maria Louise Chapin.

4. Zachariah Allen

Was an eminent citizen of Rhode Island. He was a scientist, an inventor and an author. He became a member of this society at its organization in 1822, and was its vice-president from 1869 to 1880, and its president from 1880 to 1882. He was a son of Zachariah Allen and a descendant of the illustrious Huguenot, Gabriel Bernon. He was born Sept. 15, 1795, in Providence, where he died March 17, 1882. He graduated at Brown in 1813. He studied law and was admitted a member of the R. I. Bar. He received from Brown the honorary degree LL. D. in 1851. He was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1880. The large and admirable portrait of him was the gift of his daughters, Mrs. William D. Ely and Miss Candace Allen, Oct. 3, 1882. It was painted by James S. Lincoln.

5. William Gammell

Was a professor in Brown University from 1835 to 1864. He became a member of this society in 1844. He was its vice-

president from 1880 to 1882, and its president from 1882 to 1889. He was the son of Rev. William Gammell, D. D. (1786–1827), and was born in Medfield, Mass., Feb. 10, 1812. He died in Providence, April 3, 1889. He graduated at Brown in 1831, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Rochester in 1859. He was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1873. His portrait was painted from a photograph, by Hugo August Bernhard Breul, and given to the society, April 1, 1890, by Mrs. Gammell.

6. Elisha Reynolds Potter

Was born June 20, 1811, in Kingston (a village of South Kingstown, formerly called Little Rest), where he died April 10, 1882. He was named after his father (1764–1835), who was a member of Congress in 1796, and was for half a century a leading man in his town and State. He graduated at Harvard in 1830, in the class with Charles Sumner, Thomas C. Amory, and other men of national reputation. He studied law and was admitted a member of the Rhode Island Bar in 1832. He became a member of this society in 1832, delivered its annual address in 1851, and was vice-president of it from 1850 to 1855. In 1835, when scarcely 24 years old, he produced and brought out volume III. of this society's collections, entitled, "Early History of Narragansett"—a work which embodies the results of extensive and careful research in a field of labor till then scarcely entered—which work is now rare and valuable. Its high character has been attested and sustained for three score years. In 1837 he produced an account of the Paper Currency of Rhode Island, which was reprinted by Henry Phillips, Jr., in Philadelphia, and which in 1880 was revised by Mr. Rider and brought out as No. 8 of the Rhode Island Historical Tracts. He was a member of Congress from 1843 to 1845. He was the school commissioner of the State from 1849 to 1854, during which period many decisions, interpretations and modifications of the school laws of the State were made tending to give unity and force to our system of public instruction. He was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State in 1868, and sustained the honor of that position till his death in 1882. In 1879 he produced a work which is

in some respects a supplement to his "Early History of Narragansett," entitled, "Memoir concerning French Settlements and French Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island." This work which constitutes No. 5 of the Rhode Island Historical Tracts, embodies much information about a branch of Rhode Island history till then but little known. The memorial record adopted by this society in honor of Judge Potter, at its first meeting after his death, ends thus: "For love of his native State, for honorable public service, for faithfulness to duty, for patience in endeavor, for variety of learning, for probity of character, for abounding charity, and for that crowning glory of man's life — the earnest effort to make others wiser, happier and better — his memory will long be cherished, and his beneficent example held in grateful honor." The portrait of Judge Potter was given to this society, Oct. 26, 1894, by his sister, Miss Mary E. Potter. It is a copy (made by Maria Louise Chapin) of a portrait painted about 1845 by Mr. E. D. Marchant of Philadelphia, who belongs to the Marchant family of South Kingstown, referred to in Rhode Island Historical Tract, No. 5.

7. SAMUEL EDDY

Was chief-justice of Rhode Island from 1833 to 1839. He was secretary of State from 1797 to 1819. He was born in 1769, and died in 1839. He graduated at Brown (then called R. I. College) in 1787, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from that institution in 1801. His portrait was given to the society and delivered in person by his grandson, James Eddy Mauran, Jan. 7, 1884. It was painted by Francis Alexander in 1826, while that artist resided at 146 South Main St., Providence.

8. CHARLES TILLINGHAST JAMES

Was a manufacturer and inventor. He was a United States senator from 1851 to 1857. He was the son of Silas and Phebe (Tillinghast) James. He was born in West Greenwich, Sept. 14, 1805, and died by the accidental discharge of a cannon of his own invention, at Sag Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1862. He was Major-General of the R. I. State Militia before the adoption of the Constitution. He received the honorary degree of

A. M. from Brown in 1838. His portrait was painted by James S. Lincoln in 1838, and was given to the society, June 2, 1892, by his widow, Mrs. James.

9. JOSEPH WANTON

Was governor of Rhode Island from 1769 to 1775. He was born in Newport, August 15, 1705, and died there July 19, 1778. His portrait (No. 9) and the portrait of his wife (No. 11) were brought to this country from England in 1891. They were given to the society, April 21, 1891, by Edward Perry Warren of Boston, and of Lewes House, Lewes, Sussex, England, through the kindly efforts of Daniel Berkley Updike, whose ancestral home is in South Kingstown, R. I., but whose actual home is in Boston. Attention is invited to the two portraits numbered 9 and 11. They are among the largest, oldest and best in the collection. We know whom they represent, but we do not know who painted them. Critics pronounce the portrait of Governor Wanton better than that of his wife. Certain characteristics of the latter portrait, and its resemblance to some of Smybert's work (notably the portrait of Mrs. McSparran), lead to the belief that the portraits of the governor and his wife were not painted by the same artist. The latter portrait is accredited by some critics to Smybert, and the former, to John Hudson, a well-known English painter of that period.

10. THOMAS MARCH CLARK,

Scholar, author and divine, has been the bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Rhode Island since 1854. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 4, 1812. He graduated at Yale in 1831. He received the honorary degree of S. T. D. from Trinity and Union in 1852, and from Brown in 1860, and of LL. D. from Cambridge, England, in 1857. This portrait was painted by Martin Johnson Heade, in 1855 or 1856, and was given to Bishop Clark as an expression of appreciation of his eminent services, and it was given by Bishop Clark to this society, June 18, 1890, as an expression of his appreciation of the aim and objects of this institution and of its value to this community.

11. Mary (Winthrop) Wanton

Was the wife of Governor Joseph Wanton of Newport, and was the daughter of John Still Winthrop of New London, Conn. She died in 1784. This portrait was the gift of Edward Perry Warren of Boston, and of Lewes House, Lewes, Sussex, England, April 2, 1891. The resemblance of this portrait to the portrait of Mrs. McSparran (No. 23) by Smybert, has led some critics to believe that these two portraits were painted by the same artist.

12. Daniel Webster

Was a lawyer, senator, orator and statesman. He was born in Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., Jan. 18, 1782. He died in Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. His portrait was painted by Charles A. Foster in 1852 or 1853. It was purchased by the Franklin Lyceum, and kept in Lyceum Hall until the breaking up of that institution about 1890, when it was secured for this society through the efforts of the late Henry T. Beckwith and other members of this society. This portrait is pronounced by competent judges, a good copy of a portrait of Webster by the eminent artist, Geo. P. A. Healey.

13. Edward Rogers Young

Was a highly respected grocer and citizen of Providence. He was the son of John Young, and was born Dec. 2, 1798, in Providence, where he died July 14, 1864. He was the secretary of the School Committee of Providence sixteen consecutive years, during which period the school system of the city and State was greatly improved. This portrait was the gift of his sons, George F. and Nathan B. Young, April 25, 1893. It was painted by John N. Arnold of Providence.

14. Henry Barnard

Belongs to a class of early workers for the cause of public education, composed of such men as Horace Mann, James G. Carter, Bishop Horatio Potter, William C. Woodbridge, Jacob Abbott, George B. Emerson, Francis Wayland, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and other men of kindred spirit. He was elected in 1838, at the same time with Longfellow, a corresponding mem-

ber of this society, and his acknowledgment of that honor is dated March 24 of that year. He came to Rhode Island by special invitation of the governor of the State in 1843, from Connecticut, where he had done good public service. He became from the date of arrival the leader of a popular movement for the improvement of the public schools of the State, influencing the people by public addresses and personal visits, and bringing into existence the system of public instruction that has since prevailed in the State. After his valuable services here and in his native State, he was president for two years of Wisconsin University, and was for several years commissioner of education at Washington. He was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24, 1811. He graduated at Yale in 1830. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Yale and Union in 1852, and from Harvard in 1853. His portrait, painted by James S. Lincoln, was procured by Wilkins Updike, Elisha R. Potter and other eminent citizens of the State, and was given to this society on the 6th day of July, 1858, to be kept as a perpetual memorial of Mr. Barnard's services for the cause of education in Rhode Island. Mr. Barnard passes his advancing years *cum otio et dignitate* on his ancestral estate in Hartford, Conn. The memory of his public services is effectually perpetuated by the Barnard Club, which is composed of more than one hundred leading teachers and active friends of popular education residing in these Plantations. Though his white, flowing beard reminds us more of an ancient patriarch than of the spruce young man that he was when his portrait that is in this gallery was taken, his eloquence and ready address appear to good advantage in his post-prandial speeches.

15. SAMUEL WARD KING

Was an energetic and public-spirited citizen of the town of Johnston, R. I. Was governor of Rhode Island during the Dorr War 1840–1843. He was born in Johnston, May 23, 1786, and died in Providence, June 2, 1851. This portrait was the gift of his son, Charles R. King, Nov. 30, 1892, and was painted by John N. Arnold.

16. CHARLES DANIEL JILLSON

Was colonel of the United Train of Artillery. He was a

good drill officer and did much to train troops for active service in the war of the Rebellion. He was educated in the public schools of Providence, and had in his library a good number of choice and rare books. He was the son of Esek A. and Semantha S. (Carpenter) Jillson, and was born Dec. 2, 1837, in Providence, where he died March 30, 1885. He was a member of this society and did much to promote its interests. This portrait was the gift of his father, Esek A. Jillson, in 1891. It was painted by James S. Lincoln.

17. Thomas Francis Carpenter

Was an efficient officer of the militia of this State, and a distinguished member of the Rhode Island Bar. He was warmly interested at an early period in this society, and helped collect the funds for building its cabinet. He was a son of Dr. Comfort A. Carpenter, who was a descendant of William Carpenter of Rehoboth. He graduated at Brown in 1818. He was born in Pawtucket, in February, 1796, and died in Providence, July 18, 1854. This portrait was procured and given to this society in 1881 by General Carpenter's law students and other members of the Rhode Island Bar who honored his memory. It was painted by James S. Lincoln from a photograph. General Carpenter's sword and epaulets used during his military career were given to the society in 1880 by a son-in-law, together with some official papers.

18. Joseph Belcher

Was the pastor of the first church in Dedham, Mass., from 1693 to 1723. He was born in Milton, Mass., in 1668, and died in Dedham in 1723. He graduated at Harvard in 1690. Much interest has been manifested to ascertain the origin of this portrait and to learn how and when it came here. When the compiler of this catalogue entered in 1880 upon his duties as librarian, this portrait was here in a dilapidated condition. It was labeled, "Rev. Joseph Belcher." It was soon restored by Mr. Chace and received a new frame. In the course of a year or two a gentleman called here, who stated that he gave the picture. It had come down in his family, resident in the town of Bristol. Mr. Belcher was understood to be in some way re-

lated to his family. When he removed from Bristol to Providence he brought the portrait with him. When at a later period he removed from the State, he gave the portrait to this society. When asked for his address, he excused himself on the ground that he must hasten to take the cars, and at the same time he promised on reaching his home to write and give his address and the information desired. He has not been heard from since. Who can give the desired information? It is probably the oldest portrait in the collection. Mr. Belcher's name appears in "Staples' Annals," page 434, with the names of Peter Thacher and John Danforth, attached to a letter addressed, Oct. 27, 1721, to the First Congregational Church of Providence. His name is not found in the records of Bristol, though there is a tradition that he preached there at an early period.

19. JAMES FENNER

Was a son of Governor Arthur Fenner (1745–1805), and a descendant in the 5th generation of Capt. Arthur Fenner (1622–1703), who is reputed to have been a soldier in Cromwell's army. He was three times governor of Rhode Island; viz., from 1807 to 1811, from 1824 to 1831, and from 1843 to 1845. He was elected chief-justice in 1818. He was United States senator from 1805 to 1807. He was the first president of this society (1822–1833). He was born in 1771 in Providence, where he died in 1846. This portrait is a copy made by Maria Louise Chapin from a portrait in the State House, made by James S. Lincoln. It was brought to the cabinet, Oct. 5, 1881.

20. JOHN HOWLAND

Was a descendant in the 5th generation of John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was born in Newport in 1757, and died in Providence in 1854. He was the treasurer of the Providence Institution for Savings from its establishment in 1819 till 1840. He was the second president of this society (1833–1854). When the Gaspee was destroyed (1772) he was a boy not fifteen years old; yet he entered one of the boats eager to take part in that enterprise. But he states, "Mr. Gladding seized me by the wrist and pulled me

upon the wharf, saying, 'you shan't go with those fellows to get your head broken.'" Later in life, he adds, "Thus I have no part in the boast of being of the Gaspee party." This enterprising youth did good service to his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, but is now principally known and honored for his efforts to collect and preserve valuable historic material, and promote the cause of education and humanity. He was many years the president of the Rhode Island Peace Society, and was, his life long, a sturdy advocate of arbitration in the settlement of international difficulties. He strove to promote the cause of temperance, and to encourage the various industrial pursuits that benefit and enrich families and nations. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Brown University in 1835. His portrait was painted by James S. Lincoln, and was placed in the cabinet in 1847, the gift of members whose names and contributions are to be found on the first page of Autograph Book, Volume I.

21. Albert Gorton Greene

Graduated at Brown in 1820. He became a member of this society at its formation in 1822, and was its president from 1855 to 1868. He was the son of John Holden Greene who was well known in the early part of this century as an architect and a builder. Mr. Greene had in his veins the blood of three noteworthy settlers of the ancient town of Warwick — John Greene, Randall Holden and Samuel Gorton. He was born in Providence, Feb. 10, 1802, and died in the family of his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Duncan, at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1868. He was many years judge of the Municipal Court, and clerk of the City Council of Providence. He was, by turns, editor, orator, poet and essayist, and was always a scholar and a gentleman of urbane manners and refined tastes. Among his literary productions are the well-known lines beginning,—

"Old Grimes is dead — that good old man!"

This portrait was painted by James S. Lincoln, and was given to the society, Jan. 10, 1882, by two daughters of Mr. Greene, Mrs. S. W. Duncan and Mrs. S. C. Eastman.

22. WILLIAM BARTON

Won distinction and honor by devising and successfully executing a plan for the capture of the British General, Richard Prescott, on the 10th day of July, 1777. For this daring achievement he was presented by Congress with a dress sword that was made in France, and duly inscribed. His name was thenceforward enrolled as one of the heroes of the Revolution. He was born in Warren, R. I., May 26, 1748, and died in Providence, Oct. 22, 1831. His portrait was taken while he was in the vigor of manhood, and was kept in his house on South Main Street, till after his death. It came here Jan. 27, 1892, as a bequest from his grandson, the Rev. George Francis Cushman (son of Anna [Barton] Cushman), who was born in Pawtucket, Feb. 24, 1819. Graduated at Amherst in 1840; was honored with the degree of A. M. by Brown in 1846; and with the degree of S.T.D. by the University of Alabama in 1860. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 26, 1890. The Cincinnati diploma, signed by Washington and Knox, and the Cincinnati badge, consisting of a gold eagle, came to this society with the portrait, and are carefully preserved. The sword referred to above and several other keepsakes and memorials are now owned by General Barton's great grandson and namesake, William Barton of Providence.

23. HANNAH (GARDINER) MCSPARRAN

Was the wife of the Rev. James McSparran, D. D., who was a missionary in the Narragansett Country, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. She was the daughter of William and Abigail Gardiner. She was born Dec. 7, 1704. She was married in 1722. She died in London, June 24, 1755, and was buried in the churchyard of Christ Church, Victoria Street, Westminster. This portrait together with that of the Rev. Dr. McSparran (No. 25) is a copy made by Mary Updike, daughter of Wilkins Updike, the historian of the Narragansett church, of a portrait by James Smybert, then in the possession of Robert Hallowell Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me., and now the property of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Many years ago there were small engravings of this portrait, and of the portrait of the Rev. Dr. McSparran, but

now the copper plates from which these engravings were taken are not to be found.

24. JAMES BURRILL,

Who is generally called in the publications of his time, James Burrill, Jr., was attorney-general of Rhode Island from 1797 to 1814, and chief-justice from 1816 to 1817. He was a distinguished orator and member of the Rhode Island Bar. He was United States senator from 1817 to 1820. He was born in 1772, and died in 1820. He was maternal grandfather of the late George Wm. Curtis. The town of Burrillville was so named in his honor. His portrait is in pastel. We know nothing of this portrait except that, according to the testimony of one of his law students, Zachariah Allen, LL. D., it has belonged to the society more than half a century and that it is, despite its lack of artistic merit, a fair likeness of Mr. Burrill. Since the above was written, a cabinet size photograph of a Malbone miniature of Mr. Burrill, has been given to the society by a granddaughter of Mr. Burrill, and daughter of the late Walter S. Burges, Mrs. Scott A. Smith of Providence.

25. JAMES MCSPARRAN

Was missionary of the Church of England in Narragansett, from 1720 until his death at his post of duty, Dec. 1, 1757. He was born in Ireland and died at his home which was at the foot of McSparran Hill in South Kingstown. He was buried at his request beneath the chancel of his church, which was built in 1707 and in the year 1800 was removed to the village of Wickford, where it is still standing. On the 24th day of June, 1869, a monument that had been erected in honor of this devoted missionary, on the ancient site of the church, near McSparran Hill, was unveiled. An address was delivered by the bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, and other commemorative exercises marked the occasion. Dr. McSparran left some publications that are now rare and valuable, and a diary (in manuscript) which, though used freely by Mr. Updike in writing the history of the Narragansett Church, is pronounced by competent judges worthy of being printed in full. Dr. McSparran received the degree

of D. D. from Glasgow University, in 1737. A model of the old Narragansett Church was made by Bishop Clark, many years ago, and was given by him to this society, and placed in its museum, June 16, 1890. For mention of the portrait see notice of Mrs. McSparran in No. 23.

26. Francis Wayland

Was president of Brown University from 1827 to 1855. His sermon entitled, "The moral dignity of the missionary enteprise," indicates the spirit and character of the man. He was born in New York in 1796. He died in Providence in 1865. He graduated at Union College in 1813, received the honorary degree of S. T. D. from Union in 1827 and from Harvard in 1829, and LL. D. from Harvard in 1852. His likeness is a colored photograph given to the society, Nov. 27, 1891, by Henry T. Beckwith.

27. Oliver Hazard Perry

Commanded the American fleet at the Battle of Lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813. Though he then held the office of captain in the United States Navy, and the office of commodore did not exist by law until long after his death, he was honored by general acclamation with the latter title from the day of his signal victory. He was born in South Kingstown, August 21, 1785. He died August 23, 1819, on board his flagship, the John Adams, at Port Spain, in South America, where he was in the service of his country. The portrait in this gallery was long labeled thus : "Com. Oliver H. Perry, Sanford Mason, artist." On the back of the picture is the statement that its frame is made of oak timber taken from Com Perry's flagship, the Lawrence. Persons who have seen this picture regard it as a copy of a portrait by J. W. Jarvis, one of whose portraits was long owned by Com. Perry's sister, Mrs. Com. Rogers, of New London, Conn., and now belongs to the latter's son, retired Capt. John F. Rogers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. No record is found to show when or how the society became possessed of this portrait. Yet, the late Dr. Usher Parson has generally been accredited as the giver of it.

A picture entitled, "The Battle of Lake Erie," was painted about 1858, by William Herny Powell, for the State House in Columbus, Ohio. An enlarged copy of this picture by the same artist is in the National Capitol at Washington, and attracts much attention as a work of art.

There are many admirable portraits of Com. Perry in different parts of our country. One in the City Hall, New York, by Jarvis, is reported as of exquisite artistic merit. How many different artists took portraits of him from life is not known to the writer. A nephew of the commodore thinks there were only two: one by Stuart and the other by Jarvis; while an artist of the commercial metropolis of our country adds to the list two names.

The house and the room in which Com. Perry was born in South Kingstown are still preserved and shown to visitors. The estate is now owned by a member of the family, Mrs. Tiffany, of Newport, R. I.

A statue was erected in his honor, September 10, 1860, in Cleveland, Ohio, of which William Walcutt was the sculptor.

In 1885 a statue of him of heroic size was erected in Washington Square, in front of the State House, in Newport, of which William G. Turner, a native of Newport, and a resident of Florence, Italy, was the sculptor.

An elaborate copper-plate engraving was gotten up at the expense of Miss Elizabeth C. Brenton, in 1820. The plate which is 26 x 30 inches, cost Miss Brenton about $500. But few copies were ever struck off. The plate is now owned by the Hon. John G. Perry, of Wakefield, R. I.

The sword given to Com. Perry by the Common Council of the city of Albany, November 8, 1813, and the nankeen jacket worn by him during the battle, September 10, 1813, are cherished memorials received by this society through the courtesy of a grandson and namesake, Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq., of Lowell, Mass.

George C. Mason, of honored memory, has left an illustrated sketch of the life and services of Com. Perry, which, it is hoped, may soon be printed under the editorial care of his son, Geo. C. Mason, whose address is 1040 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

28. Lewis Leprilete Miller

Was a distinguished physician and surgeon of Providence. He graduated in the academic department of Brown University in 1817, and in its medical school in 1820. He was born in Franklin, Mass., in 1798, and died in Providence in 1870. His likeness is a colored photograph given to the society, January 10, 1882, by Albert V. Jencks.

29. John Callender

Is the author of a discourse entitled, "Century Sermon on the Civil and Religious affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island from its settlement, in 1638, to the end of the first century." This discourse was printed in Boston in 1739. It was reprinted in 1838, with a memoir of its author, prepared by Rev. Romeo Elton, and became Vol. IV. of the society's collections. This volume is now the most rare of the society's collections, though it has not yet commanded so high a price as Vol. V.

Mr. Callender was born in Boston in 1706. He graduated at Harvard in 1723, and became in 1731 the successor of Rev. John Comer, author of the "Comer Diary," as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newport, where he died, January 26, 1748. This portrait was painted by Robert Feke, in the early part of the last century, and was given to the society by Henry Bull, of Newport, through the kindly offices of Wilkins Updike, of Kingston.

30. Charles Dyer, 3d,

Was long an enterprising and highly respected citizen of Providence, where he was born September 16, 1778. Dyer Street and Dyer Block were named in honor of him and his brother Benjamin, who were long associated in business. He was many years president of the Providence Charitable Fuel Society. He died in Brooklyn, Conn., while on a visit, December 11, 1862, and was buried in the burial lot of the Dyer family, in Cranston, R. I. His likeness is a colored photograph given to the society, September 21, 1893, by his grandson, Cornelius Sowle Dyer.

31. Catharine R. Williams

Was the author of an interesting story entitled, "Religion

at Home." She wrote the Lives of William Barton and Stephen Olney, and among her other works was a volume of poems. She was the daughter of Capt. Alfred Arnold, was born about 1790, and was married when she was twenty-three years old. She died in Providence in 1872. This portrait was given the society by Henry J. Steere and eight other members of the society, October 22, 1885. It was painted by Susanna Paine, whose name is found in a note appended to this catalogue.

32. William Read Staples

Was associate-justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1843 to 1854, and chief-justice from 1854 to 1856. He was one of the founders of this society, and long one of its most devoted and efficient officers. Among the fruits of his industry, learning, and efforts to preserve and perpetuate the history of his native State, are "Annals of the Town of Providence," "Rhode Island in the Continental Congress," "History of the Destruction of the Gaspee," "Code of Laws of 1647," together with other like valuable essays. He was born October 10, 1798, in Providence, where he died, Oct. 19, 1868. He graduated at Brown in 1817, and received from that University the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1862. A good photograph likeness has long been owned by the society. On its becoming known that an admirable portrait of a small size painted by Lincoln was available, the sum required was promptly subscribed and the portrait was given to the society on the 8th of October, 1894, by eight members whose names are in the treasurer's report, rendered January 8, 1895.

33. John Russell Bartlett

Was born October 23, 1805, in Providence, where he died, May 28, 1886. His lineage is readily traced to several of the early settlers of this State. He became a member of this society in 1831, and during the remaining fifty-five years of his life manifested in various ways his interest in its usefulness and prosperity. He made while a mere boy an enlarged copy of Kidder's famous picture of the scene at the great bridge during the September gale of 1815, and gave that picture to

the society soon after he became a member of it. In company with Dr. Thomas H. Webb and Albert G. Greene he examined the Dighton Rock with the view of ascertaining, as far as possible, whether the marks thereon were, as represented by some antiquarians, inscriptions made by Norsemen or mere meaningless figures made by rude natives. He carried on an extensive correspondence with the savants of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen. In 1848 he was honored by Brown University with the degree of A. M. In 1856 he was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and thence onward his relations with various learned institutions on both sides of the ocean were greatly extended. In 1850 he was appointed a commissioner on the part of the United States to establish the boundary line between this country and Mexico. He was secretary of the State of Rhode Island from 1855 to 1872, during which period the public papers of the State, from 1647 to 1842, were arranged and bound, under his supervision, in 192 volumes and 28 portfolios. No enumeration of his many productions and of his various accomplishments is needed here. The results of his industry, art, skill and learning are well attested. His portrait, which is the copy of a sketch made near the close of his life by James S. Lincoln, was given to the society, October 17, 1894, by Mr. Bartlett's son, Major Henry Anthony Bartlett, U. S. A. The copy was made by Major Bartlett's wife, Mrs. Cara Hall Bartlett.

34. Joseph Warren Fearing

Was born in Wareham, Mass., in 1800. He graduated at Brown in 1823. He attended a course of medical lectures in Boston and pursued his professional studies under private instruction. He died in 1862 in Providence, where he had for thirty-seven years a successful practice as a physician, and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of patrons and friends. His portrait was given to the society, March 7, 1888, by Mrs. Alfred E Johnson.

35. Enos Hitchcock

Was a chaplain in the Continental Army. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Providence from 1783

to 1803. He was born in Brookfield, Mass., in 1744. He graduated at Harvard in 1767, and received from Brown the honorary degree of S. T. D. in 1788. He was a member of the Corporation of Brown from 1785 till his death, and was also an original member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Providence in 1803, leaving a diary and published discourses and books. His portrait is in pastel. We know little of this portrait, except that it was long kept here with the approbation of the first two presidents of this society (Fenner and Howland), who, having known Dr. Hitchcock during many years, were competent judges of its worth as a likeness of him.

36. Delia Dyer

Was the wife of Charles Dyer, 4th, and the daughter of Captain Cornelius Sowle. She was born in 1804 in Providence, where she died in 1844. This portrait was painted in 1832 by Cephas Giovanni Thompson, whose studio was at that time in the Arcade, and was at a later period in Rome. It was given to the society by her son, Cornelius Sowle Dyer, September 21, 1893.

37. Charles Dyer, 4th

Was born in 1803 in Providence, where he died in 1852. This portrait was given by his son, Cornelius Sowle Dyer, September 21, 1893. It was painted by Cephas Giovanni Thompson, in 1832.

38. Cornelius Sowle

Was long the commander of an East India merchant ship of Providence. He was lost at sea, in 1818, with his cargo, ship, and all on board. This portrait was given to the society, September 21, 1893, by his son-in-law and namesake, Cornelius Sowle Dyer. It was painted in Canton, China, in the early part of this century. Other namesakes of this sea-captain and merchant have their names in the early and the actual directories of Providence.

39. Thomas Howland

Was a tall, coal-black negro, who was during many years a

stevedore in Providence. He acquired while serving in that capacity the capital and training to carry on an extensive business as a drayman. He was elected warden of the old third ward, April 1, 1847, and maintained the honor of that office during the ensuing year. At a later period he emigrated with his family to Liberia, where, having some time served as the governor of a province, he died. One of his oft-repeated sayings was, that he would gladly endure the pain of being skinned alive provided he could thus become a white man. The late John A. Howland has left a brief sketch of this remarkable man. His portrait was painted and given to the society by John Blanchard, who was an amateur, rather than a professional, portrait painter.

40. Portrait in Pastel.

This portrait was found by our late associate, John A. Howland, in an auction-room in Providence. It has attracted attention, and been pronounced by competent judges a work of art. The late George C. Mason, who had made a study of Malbone's paintings, expressed the opinion that this portrait was painted by Malbone, and that the subject of it was a French officer of the Revolutionary period. The subsequent discovery on the back of the portrait of part of a newspaper in the French language confirmed Mr. Mason's impression.

41. Jeremiah Lewis Diman

Was born in Bristol, May 1, 1831, and died in Providence, February 3, 1881. His surname is traced to the French *du mont.* He is said by one of his biographers to have inherited from noteworthy ancestors some striking characteristics. He graduated at Brown in 1851, and received the honorary degree of D. D. from that institution in 1870. He was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1873. He was professor of history and political economy in Brown from 1864 till his death in 1881. While discharging the duties of his position as professor he attained eminence as a teacher, a scholar and an author, and died in the midst of a remarkable career of usefulness, honored and beloved by a wide circle of friends. His likeness is

the photograph of a portrait painted by Mr. Frederick Vinton, of Boston, now in Sayles Memorial Hall. This photograph was given to the society in 1882 by a class of ladies instructed in history by Professor Diman at the period of his death.

42. Thomas Arthur Doyle

Was born March 15, 1827, in Providence, where he died, June 9, 1886. Without extraordinary advantages he attained the highest official position in his native city, and for many years so efficiently discharged the duties of that position, as to cause a statue of him to be erected on a public square of Providence to perpetuate his memory as a worthy citizen and chief magistrate. He became a member of this society in 1851. He attended many of its meetings and took an active part in determining its course of action. Through his recommendation, the City Council passed an act giving to the society several copies of each of its publications. He was a prominent and influential member of the society of Freemasons and held many offices therein, being grand master of Masons for seven years. His likeness is a photograph taken while he was in the vigor of manhood. An admirable portrait of him that was painted by John N. Arnold, by vote of the City Council, is in the City Hall.

43. Elisha Dyer

Was born July 20, 1811, in Providence, where he died, May 17, 1890. He was the son of Elisha and Frances (Jones) Dyer. He was a descendant of William and Mary Dyer, the former of whom was the first clerk of Portsmouth, R. I., in 1638, and the latter was put to death, June 1, 1660, on Boston Common, for being a Quaker. He was also a descendant, on his mother's side, of the Huguenot, Gabriel Bernon, who came from La Rochelle, France, arriving in Boston, 1688, and at a later period settling in Rhode Island. He was elected a member of this society in 1838, and many evidences of his interest are to be found in different parts of the cabinet. He was the founder of the Rhode Island Veteran Citizens His-

torical Association, and promoted its usefulness to the extent of his ability. He graduated at Brown in 1829. He was governor of the State from 1857 to 1859. He held the office of adjutant-general of the State from 1841 to 1844, inaugurating a system of keeping the military records of the State, which his son, namesake and successor in office, has reduced to a science and an art that reflects credit on the State. He held at different times many other responsible positions in his native city and State, and was honored at his death as a patriotic, whole-souled man. His likeness is a photograph which he gave to the society in 1869.

44. JOHN PITMAN

Was United States district judge for the district of Rhode Island from August, 1824, till his death, November 17, 1863. He was the son of Rev. John Pitman, a Baptist clergyman, and was born in Providence, February 23, 1785. He graduated at Brown in 1799, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from that institution in 1843. By invitation of a committee of the City Council of Providence and of the Rhode Island Historical Society, he gave the address (August 5, 1836) on the observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Providence Plantations. His name is found on the membership roll of this society from 1823 till his death in 1863. His photograph was taken and given to this society many years ago by Manchester Bros., of Providence.

45. AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE

Was born in Liberty, Ind., in 1824. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1847. He served in the Mexican War, and attained distinction as a general in the War of the Rebellion. He was governor of Rhode Island from 1866 to 1869, and United States senator from 1875 to 1881. An equestrian statue was erected in his honor on Exchange Place, Providence, in 1884. He died in 1881. His portrait was painted by James S. Lincoln, in 1852, when Burnside was a lieutenant stationed at Fort Adams, Newport. It was given to this society by Gen. Burnside's nieces, Mrs. Ellen Burnside

Cameron and Miss Fanny Winsor Bishop, January 24, 1889.

The society has also a life-size (*alto relievo*) medallion head of Gen. Burnside, given by ex-mayor Jabez C. Knight, October 8, 1894.

46. GEORGE WASHINGTON TEEL

Was commander of the merchant ship Pocahontas, and was many years in the employ of Messrs. Snow & Munro in foreign commerce. He died between 1830 and 1836. This portrait was given by Barnabas J. Chace, November 21, 1892.

47. JOHN POWER KNOWLES

Was United States judge of the District Court of the district of Rhode Island from 1869 to 1881. He graduated at Brown in 1836, and in the Harvard Law School in 1838. He was born June 13, 1808, in Providence, where he died, August 3, 1887. His widow (a granddaughter of the late John Howland), one daughter and a son (John Powers Knowles, now of St. Paul, Minn.) survive him. His portrait, painted by Mary E. Gladding, was given to the society in 1893, by Mrs. Knowles.

48. GEORGE III.

Was king of Great Britain from 1760 to 1820. He was born in 1738 and died in 1820.

Nothing is known of this and the portrait of his wife, Charlotte Sophia (No. 49), both in pastel, as to when or how they were obtained, except that they have belonged to the society more than sixty years. The frames indicate age. On the back of one frame are pasted broken printed sentences as follows : "torn off Masinissa. By Luca Gior.— (—) By Hans Holbein in the collection of Dr. Bragg.—— Ravener. Price, singly, 68.—(—) Engraved by Mr.—— Physiw. Walker's Price 7, 8." No importance can be attached to these scraps.

49. CHARLOTTE SOPHIA

Was queen of George III., king of Great Britain. She was born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1744, and died at Kew, England, in 1818. She was married in 1761, and stated that she

never knew real sorrow till the king's illness in 1788. She is represented as a virtuous woman, taking good care of her husband during his long period of insanity.

50. THOMAS COLES

Was the son of an English army officer. He was born Dec. 9, 1752, in Ireland, where his father was then stationed. Leaving his home in England, when he was twelve years old, he came to this country on board a merchant vessel. He enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was successively ensign, lieutenant, and captain in the continental army. He was presented by Lafayette with a sword, which is now owned by Mr. Frederick S. Hoppin of this city. He was an original member of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati. In 1806 he was one of the commissioners to survey the coast of North Carolina. In 1808 he was commissary-general of the Rhode Island Militia. He was collector of the port of Providence from 1809 to 1829. He died October 13, 1844.

This portrait was painted by Thomas Young, and was given to the society by Mr. and Mrs. James E. Cranston, July 10, 1882.

51. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

Was an eminent Unitarian divine, an author and a philanthropist. He was born in Newport, April 7, 1780. He graduated at Harvard in 1798, and received the honorary degree of S. T. D. from that university in 1820. He died October 2, 1842. On the centennial anniversary of his birth a substantial and commodious church edifice was erected in his native city as a memorial of his eminent services for the cause of Christianity and humanity.

His likeness was given by Dr. Channing's son, William F. Channing, M. D. It is an engraving from Gambadella's picture.

52. JOHN HALE MASON

Was many years an enterprising merchant of Providence. He established the firm of John H. Mason & Son, that dealt

first in drugs and manufacturers' supplies and later in cotton. He was succeeded by his son, John N. Mason, and the latter by his sons, Eugene Waterman Mason and John Hale Mason, who now constitute the firm. The portrait was given to the society in 1881.

53. An Indian Girl.

This is a portrait of one of the last of the Nantucket tribe, not of full blood. It was painted about 1850 by Mrs. Dassell, the wife of a German physician of Nantucket, in whose family she was a servant. It was obtained by the late Miss Julia Bullock in a raffle for a charitable object, and it was given by Miss Bullock to this society, March 26, 1883. One of Mrs. Dassell's pictures was in the loan exhibition of 1895.

54. Abraham Whipple

Took an active part in the maritime commerce and the naval exploits of Rhode Island in the latter part of the colonial period. He was the leader of the party that destroyed the British schooner Gaspee on the morning of the 10th of June, 1772. He was an enterprising officer of the American navy during the Revolutionary War. He was the son of Noah and Mary (Dexter) Whipple, on whose farm in the present town of Lincoln he was born, September 26, 1773. His father (Noah Whipple) sold this estate, July 27, 1746, to Deputy-Governor Joseph Whipple, of Newport, who sold it December 14, 1750, to Rev. John Checkley, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Providence, and the latter's son-in-law, Henry Paget. Mr. Checkley soon dying, Mr. Paget became the sole proprietor. Mr. Paget sold it in 1770 to three sons of Jonathan Arnold; viz., Jonathan, Jr., Welcome and Aza. The Arnold heirs held possession of this estate till 1860, when it was sold to its present owner, Benjamin Comstock. A picture of the Paget house that was erected in 1760 in place of the Whipple house, with an admirable account of this historic estate, has been prepared with great care and given to the society by Mr. Albert Holbrook, the fruits of whose researches and investigations are gratefully acknowledged. Com. Whipple was of the fifth generation

from the first John Whipple of Providence. He died in Marietta, Ohio, May 27, 1819. This small but spirited sketch of one of the great naval heroes of this State was taken from a three-quarter size portrait that is in Sayles Memorial Hall, and the latter was copied by the artist Heade from an original full-size portrait that belonged to a grandson of Commodore Whipple, Dr. William Whipple Comstock of Middleborough, Mass., who died October 20, 1878, leaving this portrait and an autograph letter of Washington, together with a valuable collection of Revolutionary papers and family keepsakes to his daughter, Mrs. Agnes C. Tribon, who occupies the family mansion at Middleborough. Commodore Whipple's portrait in this cabinet is labeled thus: "Presented to the Historical Society of Providence, April 10, 1876, on the 200th anniversary of the burning of Providence. By E. E. A." Commodore Whipple is worthily represented in the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati (an institution that had for its first president Major-General Nathanael Greene, and has for its actual president the first president's grandson, Nathanael Greene, M. D., LL. D., of Newport, R. I.) by his great-great-grandson, Frederick Trowbridge Sibley, of Detroit, Mich.

Editorial Query. What is the full name of "E. E. A.," the giver of this picture?

55. JOHN MATHEWSON EDDY

Was born in Glocester, R. I., February 14, 1782. He died at Havana, whither he had gone for his health, April 29, 1817. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from Brown in 1815, and became the same year adjunct-professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical school of Brown. He was for some time a partner of Dr. Pardon Bowen in the practice of medicine in Providence. He was in 1812 one of the corporators of the Rhode Island Medical Society. His portrait was given to the society, April 10, 1863, by Mrs. George C. Nightingale, who was a sister of Dr. Eddy's wife. The portrait was painted by Thomas Young of Providence. Dr. Eddy's monument, next to the Nightingale lot in Swan Point Cemetery, contains an inscription from which some of the facts stated above were furnished, through the courtesy of Mr. George C. Nightingale of this society.

56. THOMAS WILSON DORR

Was the son of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr. He was born November 5, 1805, in Providence, where he died December 27, 1854. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1823. He studied law with Chancellor Kent in New York, and was admitted a member of the Rhode Island bar in 1827. He represented Providence in the General Assembly from 1834 to 1837. He became a member of this society in 1835, and was its treasurer from 1836 to 1842. He was much interested in popular education, and served several years as a member of the school committee of his native city. He is remembered by the writer of this sketch as a very efficient president of the school committee of this city in the summer of 1840, when what was then termed the new system of public schools was established, and the American Institute of Instruction held its eleventh annual session here during four successive days, three meetings a day. His earnestness and energy were at that time very noticeable. Mr. Dorr became early much interested in a combined effort to extend the right of suffrage in this State. He made great sacrifices for this object, and his life was saddened and doubtless shortened by disappointments and hardships to which he was subjected in trying to establish in the State what he termed manhood suffrage in place of property suffrage. His career as an advocate of suffrage was seriously interrupted. He was arrested, and was tried and convicted of treason by the Supreme Court of the State. In a year thereafter he was pardoned and released from prison by a general law relating to treason, and in less than ten years the sentence of the court was repealed and annulled by the General Assembly. Thus when Mr. Dorr died he possessed the full rights of citizenship and had no stain upon his name so far as public laws are concerned. During the intensely bitter political contest in which he was engaged, the writer of this sketch, who was "a looker-on here in ~~Vienna~~ Venice," recalls no serious effort to blacken the personal character of Mr. Dorr. While acting as a member of the school committee and otherwise subserving the cause of popular education in Providence, Mr. Dorr conducted himself in a

manner to command respect, and his bearing and course of action as the president of the school committee of Providence during that period (1840 and 1841), are pleasantly recalled after the lapse of more than half a century. His portrait is an engraving taken from a daguerreotype with a *fac-simile* of his autograph.

INDEX OF NAMES ON FOREGOING LIST.

	Number on List.	Page.
Allen, Zachariah	4	80
Arnold, Samuel G	3	80
Barnard, Henry	14	84
Bartlett, John R	33	94
Barton, William	22	89
Belcher, Joseph	18	86
Burrill, James	24	90
Burnside, Ambrose E	45	99
Callender, John	29	93
Carpenter, Thomas F	17	86
Channing, William E	51	101
Clark, Thomas M	10	83
Coles, Thomas	50	101
Diman, J. Lewis	41	97
Dorr, Thomas W	56	104
Doyle, Thomas A	42	98
Dyer, Charles	30	93
Dyer, Charles, 4th	37	96
Dyer, Delia	36	96
Dyer, Elisha, Sen	2	79
Dyer, Elisha, Jun	43	98
Eddy, John M	55	103
Eddy, Samuel	7	82

	Number on List.	Page.
Fearing, Joseph W	34	95
Fenner, James	19	87
Gammell, William	5	80
George III., King, etc	48	100
George III., his wife, Charlotte	49	100
Greene, Albert G	21	88
Hall, Edward B	1	79
Hitchcock, Enos	35	95
Howland, John	20	87
Howland, Thomas	39	96
Indian Girl	53	102
James, Charles T	8	82
Jillson, Charles D	16	85
King, Samuel W	15	85
Knowles, John P	47	100
McSparran, Hannah	23	89
McSparran, James	25	90
Mason, John H	52	101
Miller, Lewis L	28	93
Perry, Oliver H	27	91
Pitman, John	44	99
Portrait of Person Unknown	40	97
Potter, Elisha R	6	81
Sowle, Cornelius	38	96
Staples, William R	32	94
Teel, George W	46	100
Wanton, Joseph	9	83
Wanton, Mary	11	84
Wayland, Francis	26	91
Webster, Daniel	12	84
Whipple, Abraham	54	102
Williams, Catharine R	31	93
Young, Edward R	13	84

BRIEF NOTES

ON SOME DECEASED ARTISTS* WHO ARE MENTIONED IN THE FOREGOING CATALOGUE.

ROBERT FEKE

Was a colonial artist of an early period. He was born in Oyster Bay, L. I., about 1725. He died in Barbadoes, West Indies, about 1765. Several of his portraits are in the Bowdoin College collection. One of his best portraits is that of Lady Wanton, in the Redwood Library at Newport. His portrait of Rev. John Callender (No. 29) was pronounced by the late Professor J. Lewis Diman the most interesting and valuable in an historical point of view, of all the portraits belonging to this society.

JOHN SMYBERT

Was born in Edinburgh about 1684, and died in Boston, Mass., in 1751. He studied his profession in London and in Italy. He accompanied Bishop Berkley to this country in 1729. His most important portraits are those of Bishop Berkley and his family, 1731, now in the Yale collection. Other portraits are those of Jonathan Edwards, Edmund Quincy, John Endicott, and Peter Faneuil. Copies of two of his portraits in this collection (Nos. 23 and 25) are noteworthy.

MARTIN JOHNSON HEADE

Was born in Bucks county, Pa. He began life as a portrait painter; he has, however, attained his highest honors as a

*The word artist is used here in a very broad sense. No attempt is made to restrict its meaning or its use to recognized professional portrait or picture painters. Indeed, two persons who are known in the directory as "sign painters," are called artists (Bowers and Harris). And several who were advertised as artists are here accredited as artists, though the word artizans would be appropriate. The title of this article precludes the special mention of several actual artists who are doing good service for the cause of art in this city and State.

landscape painter. His portrait (No. 10) of one of the most illustrious living citizens of this State (Bishop Clark), speaks for itself.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER

Painted the portrait of Samuel Eddy, No. 7 in the art gallery. He was born in Connecticut in 1800. He resided in New York and for a brief period in Providence. He then removed to Boston, and finally settled in Florence, Italy. He painted portraits of Gen. Charles T. James and his wife, and several other specimens of his work are in the city.

THOMAS YOUNG

Was, we are assured, a native of Providence, where he produced numerous portraits, two of which (Nos. 50 and 55) represent Capt. Thomas Coles and Dr. John M. Eddy. The compiler of this catalogue has been unable to ascertain the time either of his birth or of his death, or particulars as to his family. He was related in some way to the late Edward R. Young, whose portrait by Mr. John N. Arnold adorns the art gallery.

SANFORD MASON

Painted the portrait of Commodore Perry in this gallery. He was established in Providence as a portrait painter about seventy years ago. Mr. E. Baxter, Jr., the artist who has a studio at old Warwick, also at 128 North Main Street, Providence, is authority for the statement that, "Mr. Mason visited Philadelphia; studied there a while, and returned to Providence where he was soon eclipsed, if not superseded, as a portrait painter, by Mr. C. T. Hinckley. His pictures, though not of a high order, serve as records of the style of dress and of furniture of that period." The names of these rival artists appear in the Providence directories of 1824, 1826 and 1828. They changed their studios from year to year. Mason's name again appears in the directory of 1847 with his studio at 109 Pine Street.

CEPHAS GIOVANNI THOMPSON

Painted Nos. 36 and 37 in 1832. He also painted many

other portraits, at his studio in the Arcade, between 1830 and 1845. He is believed to have been born in Italy. He removed from Providence to Rome, where one of his former patrons found him in 1855 in the successful practice of his profession as a portrait painter. Five of his portraits were in the Art Club loan exhibition of 1895. His sister left a professional card which is kept as a curiosity, signed as follows : —

"Marietta Tintoretta Catharina Tin Ton Francisca Isabella Antoinette Thompson, Artist. Painter of Portraits."

SUSANNA PAINE.

Susan Paine's name is in the "Providence Directory," from 1836 to 1847. The name was then changed to Susanna and continued, with one exception, till 1862, always with the phrase "portrait painter" annexed. On that year, November 10, is the record of her death, aged seventy years. In 1854 she published a volume, 12mo, pp. 203, entitled, "Roses and Thorns or Recollections of an Artist," etc., printed in Providence. In 1860, John Wilson & Son printed for her in Boston a volume, 12mo, pp. 400, entitled, "Wait and See." Both books were copyrighted. An actual book-binder who assisted in binding her volume that was printed by B. T. Albro, in 1854, recalls her person and presence at that time.

JAMES SULLIVAN LINCOLN

Has done much to adorn the walls of this gallery and to promote the art of portrait painting in this city and State. He was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1811. At ten years of age he came to Providence, where he was apprenticed to William D. Terry as an engraver. At seventeen years of age (1828) he had chosen the profession of a portrait painter and established his studio on Weybosset Street. That calling he pursued with unflagging zeal and energy until his death, January 18, 1888. His large portrait of Zachariah Allen (not to speak of other meritorious works) can hardly fail to attract the admiring gaze of those who visit this gallery. Mr. Lincoln was the first president of the Providence Art Club. He has left monuments of his skill and industry as a portrait painter that will cause his name to be handed down with honor and gratitude through successive generations. There

are in this gallery ten portraits painted by Mr. Lincoln, numbered as follows : 2, 4, 8, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 45. Nos. 19 and 33 are copies of portraits painted by him. Five of his pictures were in the loan exhibition of 1895.

GEORGE P. A. HEALEY

Was born in Boston in 1813. He is one of the most eminent of American portrait painters. His portrait of Webster, in Faneuil Hall, is one of his masterpieces. Foster's portrait of Webster (No. 12 of this collection) is a copy of that work. The portraits of Henry Wheaton and Mayor Thomas M. Burgess, in the City Hall, were painted by him. Nine portraits painted by him were in the Art Club loan exhibition of 1895.

CHARLES A. FOSTER

Painted the portrait of Daniel Webster (No. 12) in this gallery. He was born in Kingston, near Plymouth, Mass., in 1817, and died there in 1886. His name is in the Providence Directory as an artist from 1850 till the year of his removal and death in 1886. This picture is pronounced a good copy of Healey's portrait of Webster. He gained reputation for reproducing good portraits of eminent men. He, however, acquired his highest honors as a painter of game and animals. Of the latter class was his picture of Col. Amasa Sprague's string team, consisting of six great gray stallions that attracted much attention in their day. This picture was 9 x 4 feet, and three thousand dollars was the sum paid for it.

EDWARD GREENE MALBONE

Was born in Newport in August, 1777, and died in Savannah, Ga., May 7, 1807. He developed in childhood a taste for painting and the fine arts generally. He had a studio by turns in Boston, New York, Philadephia, and Charleston, S. C. Washington Allston was his personal friend and patron, and his portraits and miniatures, many of which are in this city, are very highly prized. His painting entitled, "The Hours," with three female figures representing respectively the past, the present and the future, is an enduring monument of his genius and skill as an artist. This painting belongs to the

Providence Athenæum. See Nos. 24 and 33 on the list. Two of his pictures were in the loan exhibition of 1895.

GILBERT STUART

Was born December 3, 1755, in an old gambrel-roofed house still standing in North Kingstown. He died July 27, 1826, in Boston. His genius as a painter and his character as a man reflect credit on his native State, and cause his name to be honored the world over. Mention of his portrait of Washington and of other masterpieces would be superfluous in this place. His portrait of Commodore Perry is owned by the family of the commodore, and, it is hoped, may yet find an abiding place in the native State of both the artist and the subject of his sketch. His portrait and that by Jarvis are believed by one correspondent to be the only portraits in existence that were taken of Com. Perry by personal sittings.

JOHN WESLEY JARVIS

Was born in England in 1780, and died in New York in 1840. Among his remarkable portraits are those of Com. O. H. Perry, Com. Isaac Hull, Com. Wm. Bainbridge, Gov. DeWitt Clinton, John Randolph, and Fitz Greene Halleck. One of his remarkable portraits of Com. Perry is in the City Hall, New York, and another belongs to Capt. John F. Rogers of Washington, who is Com. Perry's nephew. His enlarged picture of the Battle of Lake Erie, in the Capitol at Washington, attracts much attention.

THE TOWN BRIDGE AT WEYBOSSET.

AN INQUIRY AS TO THE DATE OF BUILDING THE FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS PROVIDENCE RIVER.

So much doubt has been thrown by writers upon the early history of the town of Providence as to when the first bridge was built at Weybosset, that a new inquiry, based wholly on record evidence, becomes interesting. Thanks to the intelligent labors of the record commissioners of Providence, thousands of original documents, papers, and records, that were practically inaccessible heretofore, have been systematically arranged and indexed, and can now be used in connection with the printed town records, in the study of this and kindred subjects, an advantage that earlier writers have not enjoyed.

Let us see, first, what some of these writers have to say.

Knowles, in referring to a letter of Roger Williams, dated 1668 (quoted later), about taking and maintaining a bridge, says, "It does not appear, whether the bridge was built, at this time or not."[1]

John Howland, in a letter to Knowles, dated 1832, says,—

"I have not found anything fully to satisfy my mind when the first Weybosset bridge was built. A ferry was kept there before there was any bridge."[2]

Again, he says, "I think there must have been a bridge at Weybosset before 1712."[3]

Judge Staples in quoting the same letter of Roger Williams spoken of above by Knowles, speaks of Weybosset bridge as having been built before 1668, and, being out of repair, that it was placed in the keeping of Roger Williams, in whose hands "it remained a toll bridge till 1672."[4]

[1]Memoirs of Roger Williams, p. 330.
[2]Stone's Howland, p. 256.
[3]Knowles, p. 331.
[4]Annals of Providence, p. 144.

Henry C. Dorr, in referring to an order, dated June, 1662, about building a bridge "over Moshassuck River, by Tho: Olney, jun^r. his Dwelling house,"[1] says,—

"This was the sole work of its kind, twenty years after Williams had been laid to rest. Another generation accomplished the greatest improvement ever made in the old Town —the bridge at Weybosset."[2] And again, "They (the townsmen) were not yet able to encounter the difficulties of a bridge over a tidal river."[3]

Again, he says, "George Shepard had given lands to the Town for this purpose, but in 1675, he petitioned the Town Meeting that 'his grant might be returned as the Town had *built* no bridge at Weybossett, which is done.' Such a work was beyond the reach of the capital or engineering skill of those days."[4]

Mr. W. A. Greene, says, "In the year 1662 occurred the building of the *first bridge* in the town. This was the bridge of Wapweyset over the Moshassuck River near the town mill and close by, if not on, the site of the present Stevens-Street Bridge. This giving convenient access to the northern part of the Weybosset meadows, was some times spoken of as the bridge to Weybosset, and by some later writers has been confounded with Weybosset Bridge, which was not built till half a century later."[5]

Again, he says, "in 1710 the citizens earnestly took up the business of building a bridge to Weybosset, and in the next year it was finished. But little is known of the details of *this first Weybosset Bridge*."[6]

The Rhode Island Census of 1885, edited by Mr. Amos Perry, in enumerating the bridges in Providence, names as one of them "Weybosset or Great Bridge, a part of whose butments were placed there in 1660."[7] No authority is given for this last statement, but the documents I now propose to

[1]The site of this house is now occupied by the American Screw Co. plant, on Stevens Street.

[2]Planting of Providence, p. 69.

[3]Ibid., p. 68.

[4]Ibid., p. 105.

[5]Providence Plantations, p. 38.

[6]Providence Plantations, p. 50.

[7]State Census, 1885, p. 45.

quote, will, I think, bear me out in the assertion that it comes nearer the mark then does any of the preceding writers.

They show, as I believe, that a bridge had been built at Weybosset, across Providence River, before May, 1660; that in 1663, George Shepard gave a right in certain lands towards its maintenance; that in the winter of 1664–65, two trestles of this bridge were carried away; that a committee was appointed by the town to raise funds, by contributions, for repairing the same, who contracted with John Whipple and others to make the repairs; that after the repairs had been made the parties who had contributed towards the same were empowered "to meet and order matters about the bridge." That in 1667, it came again to repairs, and was finally, in 1668, placed in the hands of Roger Williams, upon his request, he to maintain the same by taking toll of strangers and such contributions as the townsmen saw fit to make; that he was relieved as keeper of the bridge, and forbid any further to take toll in 1672, and that May 1, 1675, the town voted, upon request of George Shepard, to return to him the lands donated in 1663, upon consideration "that a bridge was maintained at Weybosset, which is not done." Because the bridge had disappeared.

The first record I find is contained in a petition from the town to the Assembly, dated May, 1660, asking to be relieved from a tax of £30, that had been assessed upon them towards building a common prison at Newport, which says, "Wee the Jnhabetantes of the said Towne of providence well weigheing o^r^ state & Condition, the Estate of most of us being but meane & under so great disburstmentes which of late wee have benn put up on about building A Bridge, the charge there of amounting to £160 — and this usefull not only for o^r^ selves, but for the whole countrey."[1]

This document does not give the location of the bridge, but it does show that a bridge had already been built, for the £160 had been disbursed; and they were not in the habit of paying for bridges before building them. It was not the bridge over Moshassuck River above the mill, for that bridge was not ordered until 1662, and the amount given would be entirely out of reason for a bridge at that place, built to get

[1]Providence Town Records, Vol. II., p. 130.

to the pastures on "New Bridge Plain" and the Wanskuck fields. Again, the last paragraph will fit no location in Providence except Weybosset. The only public travel through the town would be from the Bay and Rehoboth, crossing the Seekonk River at Pawtucket Falls, or the narrow passage, crossing the ford (or the bridge when there was one) at Weybosset, and from thence following the Pequot trail towards New London.

The next document shows clearly that there was a bridge at this place.

"Att A quarter Court, Aprill the 27th 1663 Thomas Olney Senior Moderator," George Shepard of the Town of Providence gave his rights in certain lands "to this purpose, that the said Right shall be for the *maintaining of the Towne Bridge at Waybossett;* And that the said George Shepard hath upon the Donation thereof enjoined the said Towne, not to convert the said Right, nor any part thereof unto any other use, Saving only abou the said Bridge."[1]

This gift was made for maintaining a bridge already built, not for building one. During the winter of 1664–65, a part of the bridge was carried away, and,—

"Att A Towne Meeting, or Quarter Court Januarey the 27th: 1664 : M^{r} William ffield Moderat^{r} :

"Ordred that John Whiple senior be sent for, to Conferr with him about Mending the Bridge

"Ordred that Tho : Harris sen^{r} : & Vallentine Whittman shall goe unto all the inhabetantes of the Towne to see what they will contribute to the mending the Bridge att Wayboysett."[2]

Under the above order the committee made the following contract:—

"This writeing witneseth an agrement made betweene Thomas Harris and Valentine Whitman on the on ꝑtie, and John Whiple senior, Thomas Roberts, and Resolued Waterman on the other ꝑtie, all of them Jnhabitantes of the Towne of Prouidence. That is to say that the said Thomas Harris, and Valentine Whitman, hath agreed with the said John Whiple,

[1]Providence Town Records, Vol. III., p. 33.
[2]Providence Town Records, Vol. III. p. 59.

Thomas Robertes, and Resolued Waterman, to build vp and to mend vp the Bridge at Prouidence and theire agreement is that they shall mend vp that ꝑt of the bridge that is downe in this manner following they are to make Timber worke in the forme of a square, diamond fashion which shall serue in the steed of those two Tressells that are downe, and shall rare it vp in the riuer to make vp the Bridge and lay sufficient Gice ouer the said diamond vnto the other Tressells next it on both sides and to planke wth plankes vntill it be sufficiently planked and if there be not old plankes enough then to find plankes to finnish it and to mend all the defects of the rest of the plankes that are faultye, and also to procure posts and railes and raile vp the Bridge where the defects are, and also to set vp new posts where they are wanting at the end of the Bridge as well at the owne end as the other, and theire Timber is to be carted by the Towne to the end of the said Bridge : and for theire paines and Labour about the p^{r}mises the said John Whiple, Thomas Robertes, and Resolued Waterman shall haue ffourteene Powndes Ten Shillinges, to be paid vnto them equally according to theire seuerall ꝑtes in wheat at fiue shillings ꝑ Bushell, pease at foure shillings ꝑ Bushell, and Jndian Corne at Three shillings ꝑ Bushell and what peage is paid it is to be at sixteene ꝑ penney white and eight a penney Black: vnto which Agreement they haue set to theire handes this six day of ffebruary $\frac{166\frac{4}{3}}{}$:

"Also before these was signed Thomas Harris and Valentine Whitman hath ꝑmised to gather vp the pay that is ꝑmised towardes the mending vp of the said Bridge.[1]

Thomas Harris Senier — John Whippel Senior

Valentine Whitman — The marke $\overset{T}{\underset{R}{\times}}$ of Thomas Roberts

Resolued Waterman

Witneses

Thomas Olney Senior

Discouered Olney

James Olney"

[1]From the original document, Prov. Town Papers, No. 0153.

NOTE. I believe this to be the oldest original contract for any public work in Providence. F. A. A.

"Att A Towne meetting upon o^r quarter day October the 27th 1666 M^r Roger Williams Modderator :

"It is granted unto all those of o^r Towne who contributed towardes the repaireing of The Towne Bridge, that they may have libertie to meete together as they see occation to order maters concerning the same :"[1]

The next year the bridge needed repairing again, and,—

"At a Quarter Court October y^e 28th : 1667

"M^r Roger Williams Modderator. Voted and ordred that six men be Chosen to vew the bridge at Wapwoysit and to Considder of the most Easy and facill way to repaire it so that the passage may not be lost and to bring in thair Result to the next Towne meetting : the men Chosen to vew the Bridge and to bring in their Result as aforesaid are viz^lt M^r Roger Williams M^r John Throckmorton Sei^r M^r Arthur fenner John Whipple sein^r Resalued Waterman."[2]

It is necessary here to show where "Wapwoysit" in the above document was, for the attempt has been made to make it appear that this word does not mean the same as Weybosset, and to apply it to some place on Moshassuck River ; but the fact is that this is only a different spelling of Weybosset as written by Shadrack Manton, who was town clerk from 1667 to 1670. During this time he had occasion to use the word Weybosset four times — and here are his spellings : "Wapwoysit," "Wapwaysett," "Wapwoset," and "Wapwoysett ;"[3] no two alike, but the first syllable "Wap," each time. That he meant the same place that others meant, when they spelled the same syllable "Wey," "Way" or "Wau," is shown by a comparison of two entries — the first by Thomas Olney, Jun., the second by Manton. 1661, 21 of 7th M., William Field sells to John Field lands "Lieing And being vpon that plaine Called by the name of Wauboset plaine And Running all along the South Eastwardly sid of that pond called Long pond, from an oake Tree at one End of the said pond, unto another oake Tree at the other End of the said pond, And at

[1]Providence Town Records, Vol. III., p. 86.
[2]Providence Town Records, Vol. III., p. 110.
[3]Providence Town Records, Vol. III., pp. 110, 121, 128, 145.

this presant Tyme the pathway to Mashapauge goeth Thorrowit."[1]

Manton makes this entry, Aug., 1668. "John Scott hath this Day Exchanged his Twenty acre Lott Which Lyeth vpon the plaines Neere the Cart way Going towards Mashapauge it being called Wapwoset plaine."[2]

The only time that a spelling similar to Manton's, in any other hand, is found on the records, is the following in the hand-writing of Gregory Dexter, and dated in 1651.

"Ordered that the Town-Deputies shall appoint & determine where Richard Waterman shall set or remove his ffence w^{ch} standeth upon Wapewasset, to the end a convenient way may be preserved there."[3]

The Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, in an article on the meaning of certain Indian names of places in Rhode Island, says,—

"'*Weybosset*,' formerly '*Wapwayset*,' was 'at the narrow passage' or 'crossing-place' where the river was forded at low water."[4]

The "result" of the committee appointed Oct. 28, 1667, was reported upon at the next Quarter Day Meeting, Jan. 27, 1667–68; but without action, that meeting was adjourned "vntill this day ffortnight which will be the tenth of Febrary."

At this adjourned meeting the following letter was received from Roger Williams.

"To y^{e} Towne of Providence assembled.

Prouidence 10. Feb. 166$\frac{7}{8}$ (so calld

"Lo: Frjends & Neighbo^{rs}: vnto this Day jt pleased y^{e} Towne to adjourn for y^{e} answering of y^{e} Bill of y^{e} Bridge & others: I haue Conferd with Sidrach Manton & Nath Waterman about their proposall, & thejr Result is that they cannot obtaine such a number as will joyne with them to vndertake y^{e} Bridge vpon the hopes of Meadow

I am therefore bold after so many ankors come |home| & so much trouble & long debates & deliberatjon: to offer, y^{t} if you please, I will (with Gods helpe) take this Bridge into

[1]Providence Town Records, Vol. I., p. 95.
[2]Providence Town Records, Vol. III., p. 128.
[3]Providence Town Records, Vol. II., p. 56.
[4]Early History of the Narragansett Country, Edition of 1886, p. 410. See also Rider's Book Notes, Vol. VIII., p. 236.

my Care, & by y^t^ moderate toll of strangers of all sorts wh^ch^ hath bene mentioned will maintjane jt so long as it pleaseth God y^t^ I liue in this Towne

"2 The Towne shall be free from all Toll only I desire one dayes work of one man in a year from euery family : but from those y^t^ haue teams & haue much vse of y^e^ Bridge one dayes worck of a man & Team, & of those y^t^ haue lesse vse, half a day,

"3 I shall joyne with |any| of y^e^ Towne more or few, who will venture their labo^r^ with me for y^e^ gaining of meadow

"4 I promise if it please God y^t^ I gaine meadow in equall value to y^e^ Towns yearly helpe I shall then release that:

"5 I desire if jt please God to be with me to goe through such a charge & Trouble (as will be to bring this to a setled way) & then suddenly to take me from hence I desire y^t^ before another my wife & children if they desire it may engage in my stead to these Condicions.

"6 Jf y^e^ Towne please to Consent, I desire y^t^ one of yo^r^-selues be nominated to joyne with y[ ]larks to draw vp y^e^ writings[1] Yo^re^ R. W"

The following record of this meeting shows the action of the town.

" 10th of ffebrary : 1667 : [8]

The Towne being againe Asembled according to the Aiornment M^r^ Arthur ffenner modderator Voted and ordered that M^r^ Roger Williams shall Receaue Tole of all strangers which shall hereafter passe ouer the Bridge at Wapwaysitt allso that of Jnhabitants of this Towne he shall Receave what Each person is freely willing to Contribvte towards the Saporting of the aboue said Bridg"[2]

The wording of the above resolution, as well as the letter of Williams, shows clearly that both parties were talking about repairing and maintaining a structure already in existence, and not *building* a bridge.

The bridge was still standing April 27, 1669, upon which date Manton records that "Stephen Harding hath this Day Exchainged a small pcell of land lying southwestwardly from

[1]Providence Town Papers, No. 0163.
[2]Providence Town Records, Vol. III., p. 121.

the bridge at Wapwoysitt and neere vnto Roger Williams his medow"[1]

Roger Williams could have had no meadow southwest of the present Stevens-Street Bridge, where first was the narrow valley through which Charles Street now passes, then to the west a high precipitous bluff, on top of which was the "stated common," now Smith's Hill, which had not then been laid out, and to the south the great salt cove; but he did have meadow southwest of Weybosset Bridge, for Thomas Clemence had land laid out on the southeast side of the "Cart way which leadeth from Waybosett, unto Mashapauge, and bounded on the north east with the land of Roger Williams"[2]

March 1, 1671–72, it was "Voated by y^e^ Towne, that M^r^ Roger Williams, shall not any Longer Keepe at the Bridge, that is to take Tole of any people (as of strangers or any others) But is by acte of this Towne wholely fforbid so to do ffrom this day fforward"[3]

May 1, 1675. "Voted that wheras George Shepeard formerly gaue all his Right in the Land beyand the seauen mile Line vpon Condictones that a bridg was *maintain'd at waybosset which is not done* and the sayd George Sheapard this day desireing that the towne would againe Returne the sayd right into his hands to be at his dispose the towne haue by votte Returned the same"[4]

For more than twenty-five years from this time nothing appears upon the records in relation to the "Town Bridge," and the reason is not hard to find.

The next month after the passage of the last resolve the storm of war that had been threatening for several years, burst with relentless fury upon New England, and the hard struggle of nearly fifteen years to maintain the bridge at Weybosset was succeeded by a still harder struggle to maintain an existence. The bulk of the inhabitants taking their women, children and household goods, fled to Newport, Long Island, and other secure retreats, leaving a handful of men under Capt. Roger Williams, Capt. Arthur Fenner and Capt.

[1]Providence Town Records, Vol. III., p. 145.
[2]Providence Town Records, Vol. II., p. 34.
[3]Providence Town Records, Vol. III., p. 219.
[4]Providence Town Records, Vol. IV., p. 37.

Andrew Edmunds, who maintained garrisons, in a few of the stronger houses, while the war lasted. All the outlying farms were laid waste and many houses burned in the compact part of the town under the very guns of the garrisoned houses. Many of the inhabitants never returned, and those that did, at the end of the war, with those that "staid and went not away," had to begin the settlement anew. They had neither time, means, nor heart to think of anything in the nature of public improvements. Homes were to be built, farms to be re-stocked, and with nothing but strong arms, and stout hearts for this work, it was a long and arduous task. Only ten years later occurred the "Andros Usurpation," that seriously threatened to wipe out all the chartered colonies of New England. During this short time, also passed away, in rapid succession, nearly all of the first-comers, — who had been the active men in building the "Town Bridge" of 1660, — and the remembrance of the difficulties of maintaining the old bridge was, in itself, enough to deter for a long time, any attempt at its reëstablishment.

The tax-lists for this period show the terrible effect upon the financial interests of the town caused by the war. In 1670, out of a colony tax of £300, Providence was assessed £57. In 1678, out of a colony tax of £300, Providence share was but £10. In 1680, out of a colony tax of £100, Providence share was £7 ; and it was not until 1701, when it was assessed £65, out of a colony tax of £400, that it had regained the same position it held in 1670.

It was during this period, and not before the building of the first bridge, that we find upon the records frequent mention of the ford and ferry at Weybosset, which for more than thirty years was the only direct means of getting to the pastures on Weybosset Plain and to Pawtuxet. In 1704 was started the movement for the erection of a new bridge. With this second Weybosset Bridge, this inquiry has nothing to do, only as the following documents in connection with its building throw light upon the exact location of the old bridge.

"Quarter day July 27th 1704

Whereas by severall persons of this Towne it was this day proposed to the Towne by bill that the Towne would make choyce of two persons to inquire of ye inhabitants of Provi-

dence, as also of other persons in y^e^ Country to see what they will Contribute to the building of a Bridge from the Towne side of y^e^ Salt Water in Providence Towne, begining against y^e^ West End of y^e^ lott whereon Daniell Abbott his dwelling house standeth & so cross y^e^ water unto y^e^ hill Called Wayboysett ; ffor that service the Towne have nominated Gideon Cruffurd & Joseph Whipple (if they see cause to accept it) & to make returne unto y^e^ Towne of their success at y^e^ Quarter day in January next ;"[1]

The following is the heading of the original subscription paper : —

"Whereas There Is a great need for the building & Erecting a bridge ouer Prouidence Riuer and there hath been by the Town many debates concerning the great benifit as will ensue in Generall both to the said town and Country and for that end that there may be said thing effected and money gathered for said Concerne

"M^r^ Gideon Crafford & M^r^ Joseph Whipple are desired to take an acco^tt^ of each person within said township what they will giue towards the same Its concluded as ffolloweth that said *Bridg is to be Erected and set up where the Bridge formerly was*"[2]

[1]Providence Town Papers, No. 0616.
[2]Providence Town Papers, No. 0622.

FRED A. ARNOLD.

THE BURYING-GROUND OF THE OLD SOUTH KINGSTOWN MEETING-HOUSE.

One would not know from casual passing that it was a burying-ground at all. No church or meeting-house is near; the tide of travel now runs on the white Macadam road toward Narragansett Pier. But, leaving this near Wakefield, at Dale Carlia Corners, marked by the handsome granite stone the late Joseph Peace Hazard set there, one turns into the old Queen's highway, which was laid out in Queen Anne's time on the track of the older Pequot path. Compared to modern roads, this part of it is narrow, worn down between its banks like an English lane, and the sides are full of flowers, wild roses, iron-weed, golden-rod and asters. A quiet country road it is now — once the post-road over which Franklin journeyed, and the regulars marched when they came to Point Judith, as well as the little army which went to the relief of Boston. One has time for all these memories, slowly climbing the hill, picking one's way over loose stones. Here David Sands came, jogging quietly along as he went to preach in meeting. John Woolman rode the same way before Sands' time, and George Fox himself, and John Burnyeate, his companion, had a concern of mind in the seventeenth century to come into this country. And truly it is a fair country, with dales clad in green, and wooded hills stretching between, the prospect opening out as the hill is climbed. Today the Peace Dale chimney rises like a beautiful lily pistil from the cup of the village life, hidden in green from this point. Church spires pierce the sky, and a soft, mellow bell strikes the hour. And just at the crown of the hill, on the left-hand side, as you follow the road, lies a bit of uneven land, stone walled, sloping to the west and north. A small bit of land, where bayberry bushes have long held riot, thickly strewn with roughly cleft granite stones, slanting at all possible angles. The mounds have almost disappeared. Here

and there a couple of initial letters mark a stone, but most of them are silent records of the fact that some pious soul has left its earthly habitation which is here laid to rest. Death is the great leveler, and the early Friends recognized it in their graveyards. Rich and poor alike were committed to the keeping of the friendly earth, with no tablets of marble or brass to record their virtues. The soul which possessed them was with its Maker, the body which practised them was put by to return to dust.

There is something vastly impressive in standing in such a God's acre. Who were they to whom these rough stones bear mute witness? This silent company, serene in death as in the meetings on First days in life, preaches to the soul as of old, bidding it listen to the Teacher who dwells within.

Wandering about in search of some tangible expression of the silent stones, one finds a few which have been given speech. Near the south end, near the road, under a thorn bush, lies Andrew Nichols, the son of the old tailor on Tower Hill. This was the Andrew Nichols who witnessed College Tom's will in 1798, and who was a well-known Friend. He died in 1841, aged seventy-five years.

In the farthest northeast corner of the ground are three slabs of stone, firmly set in the ground, covering three tombs. A little bower of shrubs and bushes has grown about them, so that one pushes back the branches and enters a side chapel opening from this sky-arched cathedral, filled with its silent worshippers. It is cool and dark here, and one traces the earliest inscription there is in the enclosure.

HERE LIETH BURIED THE
BODY OF JAMES ALLEN THE
ONLY SON OF CHRISTOPHER
& ELIZABETH ALLEN HE
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Yᴱ 22
OF SEPTEMBER 1714 AGED
26 YEARS 3 MONTHS
& 8 DAYS

When from this vail of tears
His soul did goe with
Shadreck Meshek & Abednego

As by his dying words did
plain appear that God
Almighty whom he did love &
ear did for his precious
Soul his Saints & Angles
Send it safely to conduct
Unto JO blessed end his
loss is ours & death is his
great gain his souls at
est & body . . . . free
om pain.

This verse, with its curious misspellings,—for whatever the virtues of mathematics, "angles" are not usually supposed to conduct the soul to Paradise,—can be read more easily if written in the lines its author doubtless intended.

When from this vail of tears his soul did goe
With Shadreck Meshek & Abednego
As by his dying words did plain appear
That God Almighty whom he did love & fear
Did for his precious soul his saints and Angels send
It safely to conduct unto a blessed end.
His loss is ours, & Death is his great gain
His soul's at rest & body free from pain.

The edge of the stone has been broken, so that a few letters are missing. The "JO" appears to be a stone-cutter's error, for "a" is the only word needed.

Beside this young man lie his father and mother, *Elizabeth Alling* she is called, who died in 1737, and *Col. Christopher Alling* who was in the seventy-sixth year of his age when he departed this life, in 1739. Both of these stones are briefly inscribed, with the name spelled after the fashion of the stone-cutter probably, though he had the older stone for a guide, and at the end of the inscription of each, two letters are cut, thus: S A. Were these the initials of an Allen who placed the stones, or is it some abbreviation? The fact of finding a stone marked *Col.* Christopher Allen, in a Friend's burying-ground, is very curious. Not only did they disapprove of mortuary inscriptions, but of titles, and of those engaged in military affairs in especial. The tombs are on the very edge of the ground, the colonel's on the very outside of

all. And a question arises if this was a case where the believing wife sanctified the husband. At all events, it seems Friends disapproved, for Thomas R. Hazard, writing in 1874, says that on the southwestern corner of the lot there used to be a little jog in the wall where a bit of land was taken in which was given by Friends to compensate for the piece fenced off containing the Allen tombs, "that their testimony in regard to simplicity of sepulture should not be departed from by admitting tombstones within the compass of their burial grounds." It makes an interesting group. The stones are firm and solid, as they were reset some years ago by the late Joseph Peace Hazard, and are on firm foundations.

Nailer Tom Hazard has frequent references to the death of Friends in his diary.* In 1785, May 26, he notes, "Went to Tower Hill to the funeral of Joseph Hull. Thomas Hazard preached." This Hull was the blacksmith on Tower Hill, and the entry is interesting as it is the first contemporary record of College Tom's preaching I know of. The interment of this honest smith doubtless took place in the meeting's ground, though there is no evidence of it. January 14, 1790, the Friends' meeting-house burned down, and two days later Nailer Tom "went to see Benjamin Rodman, to see about Friends holding meetings there," which they held on the seventeenth. It was at what is now Peace Dale, on the west side of the mill dam, that Benjamin Rodman's house stood. Later in the month "Thomas Hazard and Andrew Nichols held a meeting here," Nailer Tom writes. In September of the same year Nailer Tom met a committee "to consider the size to build the meeting," and the next June he "went to see them working on the meeting-house frame." July 4, 1792, the record comes, "Helped raise the meeting-house frame. More than 40 persons were there belonging to this house, and dined in it." So there was again a house to hold meetings in. In 1795, a woman is mentioned who "is to be buried this day at the Upper Friends' Meeting-house (Backside)." This was the meeting-house on James Perry's land, built in 1750, and from the specification of this ground in this case, it

*I am indebted to Mrs. C. E. Robinson for extracts from this unpublished diary, which she kindly made for me.

seems probable that many of the funerals he mentions were from the old meeting-house.

Nailer Tom mentions the deaths and funerals very curtly, as a usual thing, but one came very near him, and brings us close to him as we take a last glance at the old burying-ground.

"February 22, 1818. My dear wife died. The second day of the last month was 34 years that I have lived with my dear and beloved wife 4 mo. & 20 d.—in all 34 y. 4 m. 20 d. have I lived with her in perfect love without giving her one cross word to my knowledge and in the meeting-house where I carried her this day I put my hand on her forehead and in my heart said I bid thee a long long farewell — and it seemed that my heart would break. oh dreadful thought that I never never shall see her again."

These lovers have long been united. All that silent company is already old in the new life counted by our earthly years. We do well to pause in our busy end of the century and reflect a little in this country churchyard, where, with no distinction of persons, lies all that was mortal of that elder generation which has made us what we are.

CAROLINE HAZARD.

In connection with the subject of a statue of Roger Williams for the dome or interior of the new State House, attention is called to the following quotation from his "Key" to the Indian language, Chapter 7, page 58.

"OF THEIR PERSONS AND PARTS OF BODY."

"*Obs.* Yet some cut their haire round, and some as low and as short as the sober English; yet I never saw any so to forget nature itself in such excessive length and monstrous fashion, as to the shame of the English Nation, I now (with grief) see my Countrey-men in England are degenerated unto."

Is it possible to believe that the man who wrote the above observation, ever wore his own hair, flowing down his back, in the style depicted in the mural painting in the Providence County Court House, or the Simmons' statue at Roger Williams Park?

F. A. A.

COMMUNICATIONS, EDITORIAL NOTES, AND CULLINGS.

At the adjourned quarterly meeting of this society held April 16, 1895, the following letter was read, and after mature deliberation, the resolution here appended to it was unanimously adopted.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY,
March 29, 1895.

Mr. Amos Perry, Secretary and Librarian
of the Rhode Island Historical Society,
Providence, Rhode Island.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 23d instant relative to the rolls of the Rhode Island troops in the Revolutionary War, I beg to say, *that under recent legislation it is required that all military records of the wars of the Revolution and 1812 shall be transferred from the various Executive Departments to the War Department, and that these records shall be arranged, indexed and prepared for publication.* The transfer of the records of the Revolution has not yet been completed, but the work of arranging and indexing those that have been received is progressing rapidly, and it is believed that the whole work will be finished within the next six months.

Congress will doubtless make provision in the near future for the publication of the military histories of the officers and enlisted men engaged in the Revolutionary War, so far as such histories are shown by the records in the possession of the general goverment, and in this way all the historical information contained in the rolls of that war will be made available for the use of the various States. Some of the States are in possession of muster rolls and other records of which the general

government has neither duplicates nor copies. In order that the contemplated publication may be as complete as it can be made it would seem to be very desirable that the States should loan such records to this Department, for a brief period, so that copies of them can be made. I should be glad to have the benefit of your views upon this point, and to be advised whether such a loan of some of the Rhode Island records can be made, all expenses of course, being paid by the War Department.

In view of the contemplated publication referred to above, it is not thought that you will care to have copies of the records mentioned in your letter; but if you should desire such copies it is believed that they can be furnished at the expense of the State, under the provisions of recent legislation. The Secretary of War now has under consideration certain regulations relative to this subject, and as soon as these regulations shall have been approved and published, a copy of them will be furnished to you.

Very respectfully,
F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, U. S. Army,
Chief, Record and Pension Office.

Resolved, That this society will, to the fullest extent, cooperate with the national government in the policy indicated in the letter of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of Record and Pension Office, to our secretary and librarian, dated March 29, 1895, and to this end the librarian is directed by, and with the advice of, the president and the library committee, to loan to the United States Government any military papers in the possession of the society.

The following letter was received from the War Deparment in response to the communication of the foregoing resolution:

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY,
May 2, 1895.

Mr. Amos Perry, Secretary and Librarian,
Rhode Island Historical Society,
Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, conveying the resolution recently adopted by your Society with a view to aiding the War Department in the work of copying and publishing the histories of the officers and enlisted men engaged in the Revolutionary War, I am directed by the Secretary of War to thank you, and through you, the Rhode Island Historical Society for the interest taken in the matter and for the valuable assistance that has been tendered, both of which are very highly appreciated by the Department.

Will you kindly advise me as to the character of the military papers in the possession of the Society, and particularly as to the number of muster and pay rolls, if any, and the designation of the regimental or other organizations represented by them? Upon the receipt of this information, an examination of the records now on file in this Department will be made, and it can thus be determined what portion of the papers in the possession of your Society must be copied in order that the compilation now being made by the War Department may be as complete as possible.

Enclosed please find an addressed penalty envelope, which requires no postage, for your reply.

With assurance of my high appreciation of your courtesy in this matter, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, U. S. Army,
Chief, Record and Pension Office.

HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Special attention is invited to the foregoing communications, which give assurance that our national government is ready to do its part to honor the memories of those who aided by military service in winning the nation's independence. The national government, that has greater facilities for this work than the State or any institutions in the State, expresses its desire to do a good work. It needs, however, to this end, the coöperation of the State and of its institutions and citizens. With such coöperation it will assume "the publication of the military histories of the officers and enlisted men engaged in the Revolutionary War." This Society has, after mature deliberation, decided by a formal vote (as stated above) to coöperate with the national government, furnishing to the fullest extent its records for the desired object. An appeal is made to patriotic institutions and citizens to coöperate in the enterprise that has for its object so desirable a result. It is hoped that any institution or person that has possession of muster or pay rolls of the "Revolutionary War" or the "War of 1812" will furnish them, and thus aid in the accomplishment of the proposed object.

Possibly, the editor is wrong in speaking as he has spoken above. For it may be taken for granted, that the State that has hitherto done but little to preserve its Revolutionary records and honor, and perpetuate the memories of its patriotic soldiers of the Revolutionary War, will avail itself of the opportunity that is now offered for the accomplishment of an enterprise of State and national interest and importance. Credit is due to the actual Secretary of State, the Hon. Chas. P. Bennett, for having recently had the Revolutionary muster and pay rolls that are in his office so arranged and indexed that they can be consulted by students of history.

On the State manifestly devolves the duty of leading its historical and patriotic institutions and citizens to coöperate with it in a movement of such interest and importance. The expense of publication, will, as stated above, be borne by the national government, which only asks for certified copies of various Revolutionary muster and pay rolls. This Society, and the societies of the Sons and the Daughters of the

American Revolution, will, unquestionably, do what they can, but no satisfactory result can be reached unless the State acts its part in the enterprise. This conclusion is reached after having recently spent several hours in examining original and copied Revolutionary muster and pay rolls of Rhode Island regiments and companies that are in the Archives Division of the Massachusetts State House, in Boston. These records need to be copied by an expert. After laying aside those that do not pertain to the object in view, they need to be properly classified; but, probably, this can be best done at Washington.

The editor of this quarterly made a brief abstract of the papers in Boston. They mostly belong to the period of the Revolutionary War. One paper, however, was found among them dated when John Brown Francis was Governor of this State, 1835. How this or any of the papers came there is as little known in Boston as in Providence. The editor has no question of the interest that will attach to them as they become known.

Another lot of papers of the same general character, though not so numerous, is reported to be in the New York State House at Albany. A few military rolls are in the City Hall of Providence. Other original rolls are reported to be in private hands. The Society's four folio volumes of "Military Papers" have been until a recent period of little value. These papers, having been all numbered and indexed, are now much consulted. They are treasures that are destined, as time goes on, to become interesting and valuable as the material from which town histories are to be made up. They are quite as curious as those in Boston. Some of them are what are called the Alarm Rolls of the different towns. The *Alarm Rolls* correspond with the *Minute Men* of other States. One example will suffice. Here is a complete list of the officers and men of the 1st and of the 2d military company of Cumberland at the breaking out of the War. Some other towns are just as well represented. This is historic material that is of untold value in making up the history of citizens and families as well as towns during a critical period of the State and of the country. How and when this material became the possession of this Society is not known to the librarian.

THE OLDEST HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN THE COUNTRY.

The 104th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held on the 11th of April, 1895, when the following officers were elected : President, Charles Francis Adams; Vice-Presidents, Justin Winsor, Samuel Abbott Green ; Recording Secretary, Edward James Young; Corresponding Secretary, William Watson Goodwin; Treasurer, Charles Card Smith ; Librarian, Samuel A. Green; Cabinet-Keeper, Samuel Foster McCleary. The Society had then 94 resident members, 49 corresponding members, and several honorary members. It being organized with a view to quality, rather than to quantity, its number of resident members is limited to 100, though the extent of its usefulness is limited only by its means. The Library, according to the report rendered, consists of about 38,000 volumes, 97,000 pamphlets, and 3,800 broadsides. Its Cabinet, to which important additions were made during the last year, is rich in articles of various kinds that have been handed down from the early Colonial period. Its choice relics and illustrations of olden times are mostly kept in the 4th and 5th stories of the Society's building, and as a consequence are not well known even to many members of the Society. The Cabinet-Keeper expressed the hope that ampler and better quarters could and would be provided with the view of better serving the cause of history. The report of the Treasurer gives an idea of a source of strength and a means of usefulness that are worthy of special attention. One fact recalled by the writer is that the treasurer holds fourteen special funds that amount to more than $100,000, given by men worthy of having their names handed down on the records of a worthy institution. The cash receipts the last year amounted to nearly $13,000, aside from the bequests of the year, which approximate the whole invested fund of the R. I. Historical Society. The result of the Society's substantial financial basis and of its well-cared-for treasury, combined with the industry and scholarship of its members, is seen upon the shelves of the Rhode Island Society's library, where its "Proceedings" appear in 29 large, well-bound 8vo volumes ; its Collections in five series of ten volumes each, with seven

volumes of its 6th series, and several other volumes and pamphlets, all gifts. The best part of the whole story is that this, the oldest historical society of this continent, is striving as hard to-day, as it ever was, to increase its funds and its working force with the view of exerting a stronger and more beneficent influence on Massachusetts and on the country of which that State is a component part. The Rev. Dr. Paige, of Cambridge, who is the senior member of the Society (now in his 94th year), called attention to the fact that the newly elected president furnished the only instance where four generations of the same family had been members of the Society. At the conclusion of the meeting the members lunched at the home of the president where history gave place to social intercourse and good cheer.

This notice is inserted with the view of imparting some information about the pioneer historical society of the country and of giving emphatic expression to the sentiment of respect and honor for that Society and for kindred institutions the world over. The last three presidents of that Society were honorary members of this Society, and its actual president was honored in the same way, before he was elected president.

PUBLICATIONS AND HISTORICAL MATERIAL.

To whom it may concern:

Brief, pithy articles, or paragraphs that throw light on some matter of interest in our local history, are solicited for the quarterly. In our editorial drawer are several lengthy articles of real value, which, if inserted here, would prevent the variety which is desired by a majority of the readers of this publication. These well-written articles will find an appropriate place in a new volume of the society's Collections or later in this quarterly. It is a gratifying fact that good historical work is going on at this time. Researches and investigations are conducted in a way to reflect credit on students and on the institutions with which they are connected. It is hoped that the treasury of this society may be so replenished as to justify the enlargement of this quarterly and the printing in it of historical essays that do honor to their authors and promote the objects for which this Society was founded.

The question has been asked whether we are justified in keeping the carefully prepared paper of Mr. Henry C. Dorr, entitled, "The Controversy between the Proprietors and the Freeholders of Providence," locked up in the safe, instead of furnishing our readers with a copy of it. We reply, provide the funds, and this interesting article will be printed at once. We urge that the needed publication fund be speedily raised, or, at least, that one or more persons who are interested to study the history of the Providence Plantations during a most critical period, furnish the cash to print an extra number of this quarterly. All will recollect how greedily Mr. Dorr's "Planting and Growth of Providence," was caught up and read. Mr. Dorr's paper that is in the safe could hardly fail to attract attention. His way of introducing old stagers who played their part in old-time controversies, will amuse many persons, and may lead to some scenic exhibitions of decided interest. If printed as an extra number of the quarterly, this paper will occupy more than a hundred pages, and will cost not far from two hundred dollars.

But, desirable as this publication is, another work of much moment devolves, in the opinion of the librarian, on the Society at this time. It is the work of collecting and putting in order for practical use, original historic material that is at certain periods available. Two years ago a valuable collection of historical papers was offered to the society for a reasonable sum. Few persons seemed to take much interest in the matter. Two of the Macænases of Rhode Island offered one hundred dollars each. The requisite sum of money was not raised, and the papers were carried off where they are prized. To-day another lot of papers of decided value in writing up the history of Rhode Island commerce, from the middle of the last century to the first quarter of this century, can be secured for a small consideration. They bid fair to go in the same way as the other papers, for the same reason. Cases of this kind were provided for by the late Henry J. Steere, who annually placed in the hands of the librarian a check, with such objects in view.

It is well to be understood, that a warm interest in historical pursuits is awakened in the great West, where are thou-

sands of prosperous citizens of New-England origin, forming States, cities and towns, whose inhabitants have kindred interest and tastes with those who now occupy their ancestral homes. Their grandparents took a leading part in the Revolutionary War, and they wish to know all about them. These western States, cities and towns have their agents here, looking up historic material. They will obtain it and carry it off, in the future as in the past, unless there be an awakened interest in this direction. They are often our competitors for the purchase of historic material, though they are in truth our friends; some of them sending tokens of friendship and good-will that are highly appreciated.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

The State of Wisconsin has, probably, the best equipped historical society in the country. It has become such by means of earnest, judicious efforts, generous gifts and bequests, and liberal appropriations. The Wisconsin Legislature has just appropriated one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the erection of its Historical Society's library building, and the provisions for the support of that institution are on a similar scale of grandeur. This fact, together with many other facts of like interest, concerns this society. One illustration will suffice.

We seek to have the best possible collection of Rhode Island newspapers. Our set of the old *Providence Gazette*, founded in 1762, is very good. Our set of the oldest newspaper in the State, the *Newport Mercury*, founded in 1758, is very imperfect. On inquiry as to where the best set of the *Mercury* could be found, we were advised to inquire at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. That library's set of the *Mercury*, was, however, found to be far more imperfect than our own. Our next advice was to inquire of a librarian off West. We only know at this time, that large prices are offered by western agents for volumes of old Rhode Island newspapers and for rare old historical documents of the colonial period. Our conclusion is, that this Society is bound to look after and secure choice historic material of different kinds, and that to this end it must have a treasury that can

bear heavier drafts than can at present be honored. It must have a substantial financial basis.

Attention should be given to our treasury, with a view to our being able both to acquire valuable historic material and to sustain publications that are indispensable to the accomplishment of the objects for which the Society was founded. Members should not wait to have their memories jogged by the treasurer. The prompt payment of their annual taxes has a direct bearing on the financial condition of the society and on its success in the field of labor to which it is devoted. They are reminded that they can escape the annoyance of annual taxes, by becoming life members. Non-members, who, as such, are not entitled to the privileges of this library, should show in some appropriate way their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them. Rhode Island citizens, mmebers or non-members, who would have their historical society well equipped for service, should see that it is liberally provided with "the sinews of war." They should enable it to become one of the efficient institutions of the State and country, which distinction can be attained only in the way indicated above.

DEEDS AS HISTORICAL MATERIAL.

Liber VII., Suffolk Deeds, has recently been placed upon our shelves. Ten volumes of York (State of Maine) Deeds, have been added to the library and constitute a very interesting series of publications. Providence Deeds may very appropriately follow the eight or ten volumes of Early Town Records. This kind of historic material is attracting more attention each year, and the early real estate records of Providence, Warwick and Newport are believed to be of unusual interest.

"ANCESTRAL CHARTS AND FAMILY RECORDS

So arranged that any number of generations of one's ancestors may be recorded in a clear and correct form with space for family records, biographical notes, memoranda, etc., By Charles Wyman Hopkins, Providence, 1895," is the title of a work which will be cordially welcomed.

The author of the "Towne Lots of Providence" has given another convincing proof of his skill, industry and interest in

promoting the objects for which this Society was founded and is sustained. Let the form of chart and record here recommended be generally adopted, and the result will be a marked improvement in ancestral and family history. The work devolving on genealogists will be facilitated and light will be shed on a wide range of interesting studies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN AMERICA.

A request that the following notice be inserted in the July number of this quarterly is complied with, in the hope that the fundamental principle of the first civil compact in this State may become better understood and appreciated. Whether that result is secured by means of a prize offered by a friend of Brown University or by a friend of the State, that is a recognized exponent of the principle of religious liberty, matters not.

Facsimiles of the original compact in this State may be obtained at the historical cabinet at five cents each, and single copies of this quarterly at fifty cents each.

PRIZE ESSAY.

A friend of Brown University has offered the sum of $200 as a prize to encourage the historical study of the development of religious liberty in America. The following regulations respecting its award are proposed:

1. The prize shall be open to general competition.

2. It shall be given to the writer of the best essay on one of the three following themes:

(*a*) A critical comparison of the claims put forward, on behalf of Rhode Island and Maryland, respectively, regarding the first establishment of religious liberty in America;

(*b*) A critical history of the movement toward disestablishment and religious liberty in Connecticut;

(*c*) A critical history of the movement toward disestablishment and religious liberty in Massachusetts.

3. No essay shall be received which is not founded upon original research.

4. The prize shall be awarded at Commencement, 1896; essays submitted in competition for it shall be placed in the

hands of the President of Brown University, on or before May 1, 1896

5. The essays shall not bear the writer's name, but an assumed name. A paper bearing the writer's real name shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope, upon which shall be written the assumed name, and which shall be handed in with the essay.

Brown University, May 20, 1895.

HULING-CLARK.

In the Friends' Records of Salem, New Jersey, now deposited in a fire-proof vault in Philadelphia, is found this record :

"William Clark of the Whoore Kill on Dellaware Bay And Honnor Hulinge, Late of Roade Island in New England, were married at the house of Robert Zane, in New Salem, ffirst day of Eleventh Moneth called January 1679."

Whorekill, the residence of William Clark, was a name formerly given to a town, Lewes, and a County, Sussex, now in the State of Delaware. By a deed now on record in Philadelphia, it is also learned that this William Clark had a son William, who married about 1704, Rebecca Curtis, late of the Island of Barbadoes, but then of Philadelphia, by whom he had four children,—Mary, Ann, Rebecca, and Elizabeth. Of these, Mary and Ann died without issue; Rebecca married Edward Evans of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth was unmarried in 1738. Rebecca, the mother, was left a widow and subsequently married Zachariah Richardson.

The "Honnor Hulinge" here referred to was without doubt a daughter of James Huling, Sr., of Newport, who was taxed there in 1680, died there March 6, 1686–7, and is buried in the common burying-ground. His youngest son, Walton, removed to Lewes, and Feb. 16, 1706–7, Margaret, the widow of James, died there. Her tombstone is the oldest in the churchyard of the original settlement in that region. The name "Honour" re-appears in the next two generations of the Rhode Island Hulings, in each case applying to the eldest daughter, as seems to have been true of the "Honnor" who married William Clark.

Can this William be identified with either of the Clarke

families of Rhode Island? It is clear that, like the early members of the Jeremiah Clarke family, he was of the Society of Friends.

For these new-found facts I am indebted to Mr. Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa.

RAY GREENE HULING.

THE HOPE FURNACE. THE FIRST STEAM ENGINE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Many inquiries have lately been made about early inventions and manufactures in this State. The following letter is one of numerous expressions of interest that have been addressed to the librarian of this Society. This letter is printed in the hope of eliciting the desired information in response to the inquiries. The writer of this letter has made repeated visits here with the same object in view.

New York, June 9, 1895.

Mr. Amos Perry,

Dear Sir: Bishop's "History of American Manufactures," speaks as follows, in regard to the Hope Furnace: "In 1735, Samuel Waldo purchased an ore bed in the town of Scituate and erected there a furnace and foundry, on the Pawtuxet River, which afterwards became widely known as the Hope Furnace. Cannon for the navy, large bells and other castings were made there, and munitions of war were supplied for the Revolutionary contest. These were the most important works in the State in the last century. The ore was obtained about 4½ miles distant, by turning a brook from its channel, and a few years after the war a steam engine was constructed at the furnace under the direction of Joseph Brown, of Providence, for the purpose of draining the pits. Among the iron articles made in Scituate, at an early day, were iron tobacco pipes, said to have been made by one Jabez Hopkins, and swords of excellent quality by his son, Ezekiel Hopkins."

In the 2d Vol. "United States Census Report," 1880, under

the heading "Iron and Steel Production," is a very exhaustive account of New England (Rhode Island included) mines of an early period.

Yours Respectfully,
J. H. MORRISON.

The late Gov. Dyer produced, near the close of his life, two papers of much interest. One of these is entitled, "Elijah Ormsbee's First Steamboat, and David Grieve's First Screw Propeller;" and the other, "The Use of Steampower in Rhode Island from 1663 to 1781." These are mentioned in a report submitted by the librarian at the 68th annual meeting of the Society, in January, 1890, and are referred to in the "Proceedings," 1889-90, page 83.

The chapter referred to in the United States Census of 1880, is of decided interest, but its highest source of information is Bishop's History, from which Mr. Morrison made his extract. In the Rhode Island State Census of 1885, two different references will be found to the Hope Furnace manufactures, and the information there given was drawn at the time from the *Providence Gazette.* It is suggested that some student, who has the leisure, will make a careful examination of the old newspapers for the desired information about the steam engine made by Joseph Brown, who was the second of the Four Brown Brothers. It is presumed that the genealogist of the Hopkins family will readily trace the family line of Jabez and Ezekiel Hopkins, whose names are to be handed down as the manufacturers of iron tobacco pipes, and swords of excellent quality.

LANDSCAPES IN THE PICTURE GALLERY — PORTRAITS IN OTHER GALLERIES.

Considerable space is given in this issue of the quarterly to a Catalogue of the portraits in the picture gallery, and to explanatory notes on the same. A catalogue of other pictures, classed as *landscapes*, has been called for and has been prepared, but must wait, for the lack of space. A catalogue of the portraits in the City Hall of Providence, has also been prepared and will be printed when an opportunity is afforded. Full lists of the portraits in the State Houses of Providence

and Newport, in the Redwood Library, in Sayles Memorial Hall, and in other well-known galleries, could hardly fail to interest many persons, and if due aid be proffered by those immediately interested very full lists may hereafter be here printed.

"ARBOR-DAY PROGRAMME, MAY 3, 1895,"

Is the title of an interesting pamphlet of fifteen pages, issued by the Rhode Island Commissioner of Public Schools, In April, 1894, the children of the public schools of this State cast their votes, expressing their respective preference for one of ten different forest trees, and were thus initiated into some of the mysteries of the Australian ballot system. Of the 16,766 votes cast, 5,750 were for the maple tree; 5,260 for the elm; 3,707 for the oak; 632 for the chestnut; 369 for the pine; 262 for the hickory; 210 for the buttonwood; 196 for the ash; 191 for the cedar, and 189 for the birch. The maple was elected, receiving the highest honor by a plurality vote. The virtues of the maple are admirably set forth in the pamphlet by the aid of poetry and music. It is to be hoped that the benefits to be derived from all these trees will hereafter be more appreciated. Many members of this Society would probably, if they had a chance, cast their votes for the oak that outlives and outlasts all its companions. Will not some pupil or teacher report for these columns some of the venerable patriarchs that are growing on Rhode Island soil?

"NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE JINGOES. AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND'S HONOR. BY JOHN FRETWELL."

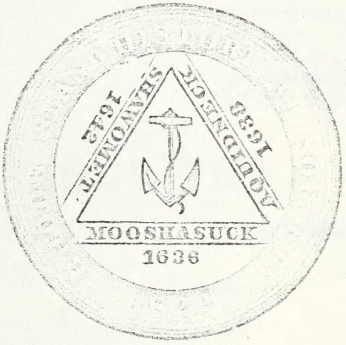
A 12mo pamphlet of sixty pages has been laid upon our table by the author, who, though born in England, is now cordially greeted as an American citizen. He gives us a good idea of Newfoundland and other parts of British America by quoting the language of eminent British scholars and statesmen. This essay in behalf of national justice and humanity will reach many persons who will never see the more elaborate discussions of the questions at issue.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

VOL. III OCTOBER, 1895 NO. 3

WHOLE NUMBER, 11



PROVIDENCE, R. I. - - - PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD PRINTING CO., PROVIDENCE

[Entered at the Post-Office at Providence, R. I., Aug. 11, 1893, as second-class matter]

Editor,
AMOS PERRY.

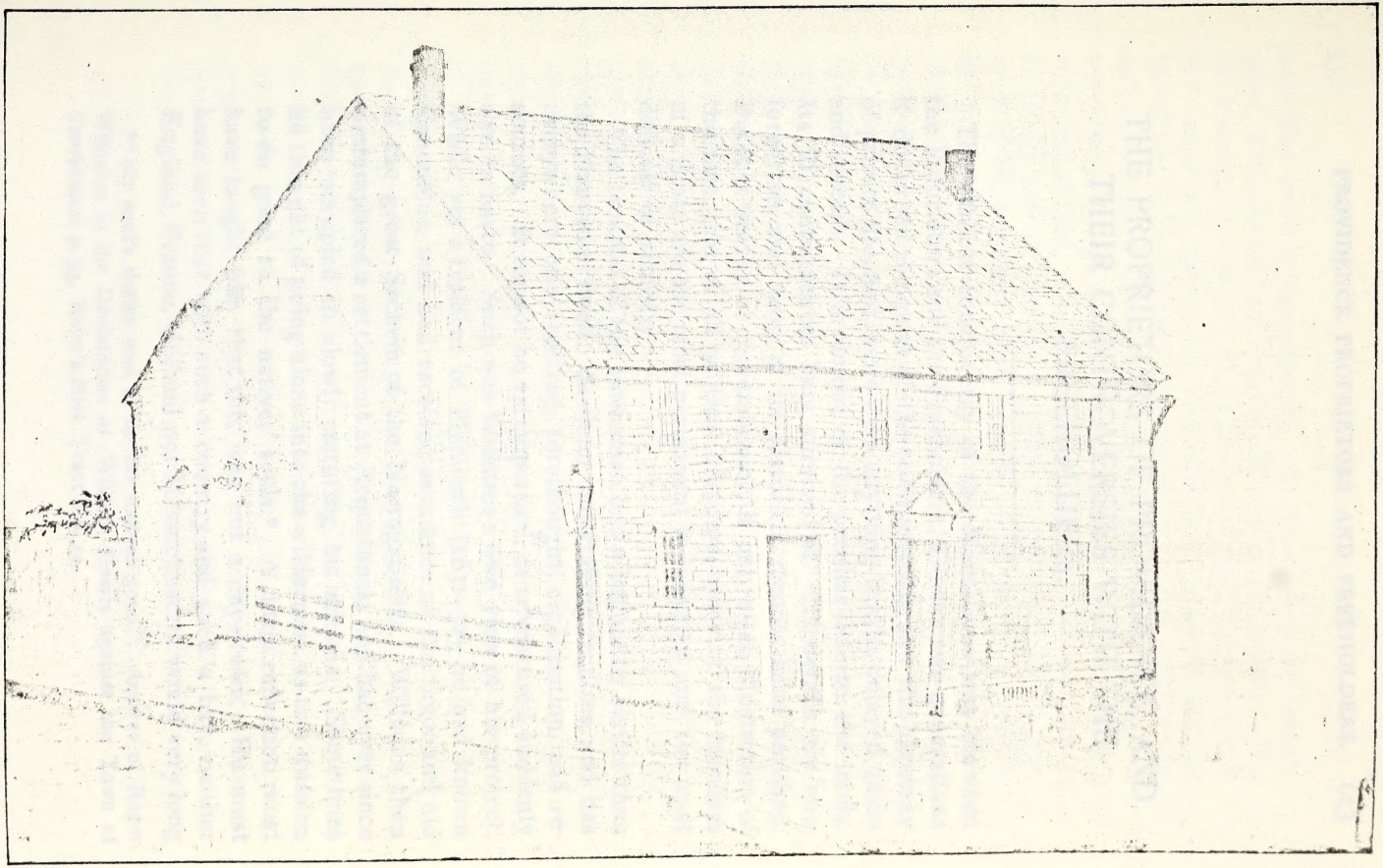
Contents, October, 1895.

	Page.
Illustration	Frontispiece
The Proprietors of Providence, and their Controversies with the Freeholders. By Henry C. Dorr	143
The Papers of Major-Gen. Nathanael Greene. By J. Franklin Jameson	159
Illustration of the Great Gale of 1815	
Notes on Landscapes in the Picture Gallery	168
Early Rhode Island Portrait Painters — A Letter by John N. Arnold	177
The Beginnings of Insurance in Providence. By H. W. Georgi	180
A Look Southward	182
The Military Club of 1774	183
Quality, the Prevailing Element in Representation. By Wm. B. Weeden	187
The Family Line of Jabez and Ezekiel Hopkins. By Albert Holbrook	188
Some Recent Gifts and Givers:	
The Bust of Paulina Wright Davis, etc. From the late Thomas Davis	189
Dr. Charles H. Davis's superbly bound and splendidly illustrated folio volume entitled, "Ancient Egypt." From Thomas Spencer Mitchell	189
Copies of Original Papers relating to the official career of Commodore Esek Hopkins. From Richard S. Howland	190
A Silver Goblet taken from the schooner Gaspee. From David Fisher,	190
Cooper's History of the United States Navy. From Henry T. Browne,	190
Records of the Bailey Family. From Charles W. Hopkins	191
Providence Directory for 1895. From Sampson, Murdock & Co.	191
A clothes-line made at the Tockwotton Rope-walk in 1838. From Mrs. Sarah Alice Davis	191
Editorial Notes and Cullings:	
What Others Think of Our Publication	192
Papers left by the late George C. Mason	192
The Pilgrim Fathers Remembered	192
The 150th Anniversary of the Capture of Louisbourg	193
The Gibbon Commemoration	193
Some Letters Received	194
Mr. Dorr's Paper, begun in this issue	194
Corrigenda	194
Factory Inspectors' Convention	195
Lotteryville in Westerly	195
Kansas State Historical Society	195
The New Building for the Congressional Library	196
Rhode Island in the Statue Gallery of the Capitol	197
The Defence of Providence in 1814	198

Publication Committee:

James G. Vose, Amasa M. Eaton,
Wilfred H. Munro, John H. Stiness,
Amos Perry, Fred A. Arnold,
J. Franklin Jameson.

Life members are entitled, by vote of the society, to the publication this year; active members are entitled to the same after the payment of their annual tax; others, one dollar in advance, or fifty cents for single copies.



BENEFIT STREET.

OLD TOWN HOUSE, PROVIDENCE



THE PROPRIETORS OF PROVIDENCE, AND THEIR CONTROVERSIES WITH THE FREEHOLDERS.

The earliest controversy of the Plantations was between the Proprietors and the Freeholders. During two generations it disturbed the quiet of the town meeting and the harmony of private life, and, more than anything beside, delayed union and success. It arose out of the peculiar title to the lands. Its ill consequences long survived it. Its details are now forgotten, and many of its historical records have perished. But it is worthy of remembrance, if only as an illustration of the fact, that of all political blunders, those of the founders of a State are the most permanent in influence and the most difficult of remedy.

The troubles of the townsmen had a beginning earlier than the Plantation itself. Such an undertaking requires, and has everywhere else received, forethought, organization, and resources. It cannot be extemporized, or adventured suddenly and in haste. Such was Williams's own view of his project. While yet a resident of Plymouth (1631–32), he had known Canonicus, and had received assurance of the favor and aid of the great Sachem of the Narragansetts. Williams then contemplated a settlement at Acquetneck, and had ever since been occupied in slowly maturing his scheme. Sometimes he thought of going alone into the wilderness, as to a mission to do good to the natives' souls.* A little reflection must have taught him that this was but a day-dream. He must have seen that with such a country and such a bay, neither England, France, Holland nor Massachusetts would very long

*"My soul's desire was, to do the natives good." Answer of Roger Williams to the Declaration of William Harris against the Town of Providence, p. 53, Rider's Hist. Tract No. 14.

leave him alone in Narragansett. At the time of his banishment, Williams had no definite scheme for his colony. The controversial temper which he had manifested did not attract the organizing spirits of Massachusetts to any enterprise which was to be subject to his control. He had need to consult with men of liberal views in England, for England was not wholly Puritan. These could have aided him with capital' with men skilled in mechanic arts, and with those competent to found and to conduct a system of education which was, most of all, needed in such a colony as he proposed. While he was slowly developing his plans, he suddenly received news of an order for his arrest. He saw that his last opportunity had come. Had he waited until his return from London he would have found the only refuge in New England closed against him by Massachusetts.* [See his letter to Mason, 1670.] He says that he lost £1000 by the breaking up of his business. His arrangements of his private affairs must be made upon the instant. Directions must be given at once for the conduct of a trading-house, very considerable for those days. His family must be provided with temporary support, and his leave-taking with such of his friends as could be assembled must be gone through. The colony at Mooshassuc was founded within six hours. All these arrangements were hurried through during one short winter day, and he went forth alone and unprovided, into the winter night, no one knew whither. He could be assured of the companionship of but few who could be of service to his undertaking. During the next spring, he was pressed with the labor of planting at Seekonk. He had little leisure and few facilities for correspondence, and but few men fit to plan a new social organization. Some whom he asked or permitted to follow him, he would not have invited had he known them better, for they certainly were of little use. Some, well qualified for the work, were probably dissuaded from it by their knowledge that beside the terror of the wilderness they must encounter the hostility of Massachusetts, and the loss of old friendships

*Williams was not expecting a speedy removal to R. I. at the time of his banishment, and had made no preparations for it.

there. A departure to Mooshassuc seems to have been regarded among "the Bay people," very much as the men of this generation looked upon a settlement in Utah.

Had Williams been able to collect his substance, and to mature his scheme, he would have directed his steps towards Acquetneck. The Mooshassuc was not his first choice. Had he done so, as he had once intended, he would have found greater resources of every kind. The varied materials of the colony might have been united in one town, for which they were not too many. It would have possessed greater breadth and comprehensiveness than belonged either to Providence or to Newport, and would have gained a wider audience from the beginning. The settlement at Mooshassuc would have been later in date, and its history unlike what it is.*

When the unforeseen events suddenly befell him, Williams had not, like Massachusetts, a charter, with a tolerably well defined boundary, with full right of soil and jurisdiction. He was not unaware of the infirmity of his title. In one of his earliest letters to Governor Winthrop,† he speaks of his occupancy as merely provisional—"until we hear further of the King's pleasure concerning ourselves." Their government was a mere agreement, "the inhabitants to pay 30*s.* apiece as they came." It was Williams's first intention to apply to the government of England for a charter. But he felt no assurance that a charter would be granted, embodying his political ideas, or that the people would be allowed to elect their officers from among themselves. To the Crown no application was made until 1644, and then only in union with Newport. During several years the Plantation suffered the evils of a want of legal organization, and of security of title. After Williams had built by the spring at Mooshassuc, it was still legally competent for any other Englishman with a company of followers, to encamp on Fox's Hill and set up a rival government with an authority as good as his own. The

*When the place was first called "Providence," does not appear. There is no vote to that effect to be found among the fragments of the early records.

†Narragansett Club's ed., pp. 5, 6.

king might have confirmed the title of either, upon terms wholly subversive of their principles of government. It is probable that only the troubles of the times prevented this interference. Williams seems to have thought that an Indian title was a sufficient protection. He seems not to have been aware that as against the English government he and his company were only trespassers upon unoccupied lands of the Crown. Williams had no knowledge of English law, and did not consider that if any dispute arose over the title to the soil, the final decision would be given by the Privy Council or by the king's commissioners according to the rules of the common law, by which his proceedings were void *ab initio*. The despotic rule of Massachusetts had forced the settlers of Rhode Island into the undesirable position of giving the first exhibition of "Squatter Sovereignty" in the new world. It was a still greater misfortune of the new State, that the suddenness with which it was founded left no opportunity to settle the principles of its organization. The new home had not yet been purchased, and future relations at home and abroad were in a state of uncertainty. The Planters at Mooshassuc were agreed upon but one principle, and that a negative one as to what the State should *not* do. They were agreed as to the foundation of a free commonwealth, but had given little attention to details. They did not clearly comprehend their relations with each other. Hence, at a very early day, the germs of many controversies began to develop themselves. Thus, in a letter to Governor Winthrop (of 1636 or 1637), Williams asks his opinion on "Whether I may not lawfully desire this of my neighbours, that as I freely subject myself to common consent, and shall not bring in any person into the town without their consent, so also that without my consent, no person be violently brought in and received?" Williams felt the highest respect for the character of Governor Winthrop and consulted him on the gravest matters. He would never have proposed any trivial or hypothetical question in their correspondence. It would seem that he had already submitted this question to the town meeting, and that the power of veto upon admissions of new freemen had been denied him. It would have given him the future control

of the town. On the other hand, Harris and his associates always maintained and believed that Williams made his purchase from the Sachems, only as the agent of the whole body. The founder was to have no authority superior to that of one of his followers. In justice both to Williams and to Harris, these difficulties of the early planters should be remembered, and the ample opportunities for mistakes and misunderstandings which they afforded.*

All thoughts of homesteads and estates were delayed, by want even of an Indian title. So soon as he was able, in the earliest days of the Plantations, Williams sought an interview with the chief Sachems, and obtained from Canonicus and Miantonomi a gift, or at least a promise, of land sufficient for a town. This agreement was of unknown date and is not now extant. Judge Staples thought that it was merely verbal. Upon such an insecure foundation, nothing could be built. Canonicus was old,— his less trustworthy successor might retract his guaranty. Another negotiation was opened, in "the Second year of our Plantation," at which only Williams and the Indians were present. A memorandum was prepared — it was no deed. It was solemnly attested by the Sachems in the presence of Indian witnesses.† It is in these words :—

"At Nanhiggansic the 24th of the first month, commonly called March, in y^e^ Second yeare of our Plantation, or planting, at Mooshausic or Providence.

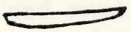
"Memorandum, that we, Canonicus & Miantunomi, the two chief Sachems of Nanhiggansick, having two years since, sold unto Roger Williams, y^e^ lands & meadows upon the two fresh rivers called Mooshausic & Wanasquetucket, doe now by these presents, establish & confirme y^e^ bounds of those lands, from y^e^ river & fields at Pautuckqut, y^e^ great hill of Notquonchanet, on y^e^ Northwest, & the town of Maushapauge on y^e^ West.

"As also in consideration of the many kindnesses & services he hath continually done for us, both with our friends

*I have already described in Rider's Hist. Tract No. 15, the mode of planting and building the town, and need not repeat what was there said.

†R. I. Col. Records, Vol. I., pp. 18, 19, 26.

at Massachusetts, as also at Quinnichicutt, & Apaum or Plymouth, we do freely give unto him, all that land from these rivers, reaching to Pautuxet River, as also the grass & meadows upon y^e^ said Pautuxet River. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands."

Y^e^ Mark of  Cannonicus.

Y^e^ Mark of  Miantunnomi.

In the presence of

The Mark of  Soldash.

The Mark of  Assotemewit.

1639. Memorandum 3^d^ Mo. 9 day. This was all again confirmed by Miantonomi; he acknowledged his act and hand, up the streams of Pawtuckqut, & Pawtuxet, without limits, we might have, for use of cattle.

Witness hereof Roger Williams.*
Benedict Arnold.*

The first memorandum (it was no deed in a legal sense) was probably the work of Williams alone. The second memorandum, unlike the first, has no mention of the place of its execution, and has no Indian witness. Probably it received the assent of Miantonomi at one of his visits to Providence, and William Harris, who was in communication with Benedict Arnold (neither of them lovers of Indians), suggested the last clause which was the origin of such bitter controversy during the next forty years. Such was Williams's opinion as to its authorship.† The first memorandum was prepared without such legal advice as Williams might have obtained.

*They were the only two men in the Colony who understood the language of the Indians.

†See Williams's second letter to John Whipple, Rider's Hist. Tract No. 14, pp. 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 44.

He did not consult with William Harris, with whom his quarrel had not yet begun. Harris's ready and correct use of legal phraseolgy, suggests that he might have had the training of an attorney, or of an attorney's clerk. John Throckmorton* had been an officer of an English Municipal Corporation.† He had made large purchases of real property in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and must have known the proper terms of an ordinary purchase deed.‡ Governor Winslow of Plymouth, was a good friend to Williams, and knew at least the rudiments of English law. Any of these could have told him that his boundaries were vague, confused and almost certain to become the subjects of controversy,—that his grant had no "words of inheritance," and at Common Law gave him only a life estate. It does not seem to have occurred to him that a defect in such a title would be finally adjudicated, not between himself and the Sachems, in an Indian Council or in a Providence town meeting, but between two parties of Englishmen — between himself or his assignees on the one side, and some other Englishman setting up another Indian purchase or title by occupancy or possession on the other — and that the controversy would finally be determined by the king's courts, according to the rules of English law. A matter of such grave importance would have justified delay in order to send to England for appropriate forms of conveyance. But Williams had an obstinate will and an irritable temper, and was very impatient of opposition. As we shall see in several instances hereafter, so on this occasion, Williams, as was his wont, took counsel with no one, even where the rights of others were affected by his action.§ He ventured alone into the wilderness to the Indian stronghold at Narragansett, and secured such a title as his own unaided foresight permitted.

*At one time, Throckmorton was the owner of one-half of Prudence Island.

†See George Fox digged out, p. 13.

‡See Weeden's Social History of N. E., Vol. I., p. 109.

§See letter of Richard Scott, Appendix to Fox's "New England Firebrand quenched," "He must have the ordering of all their affairs, or else there would be no quiet agreement among them."

The first memorandum was vague and inconsistent in its description of the property conveyed. It seems to have been unsatisfactory to the associates of Williams. A long delay followed, and after two more years, the second memorandum, called a "confirmation," was obtained from Miantonomi, with the additional words, "up streams without limits, we might have, for the use of cattle." This "confirmation" which the cautious barbarian did not subscribe, was merely a certificate by Williams and Benedict Arnold, of what the Sachem had said in their presence.* Williams has left no account of his reasons for subscribing a document which he ever afterward so greatly disapproved. The second memorandum had no legal validity, was mere hearsay. But it was accepted at last by the purchasers, in despair of obtaining any thing else. The Planters—Williams among them—never reposed the same confidence in Miantonomi, as in the great Sachem Canonicus. It was deemed expedient to procure the confirmation of the heir to the Narragansett throne, as no one could be sure as to his future disposition. His prospect of long life seemed fair. No one anticipated his murder by the consent or order of the United Colonies, with the approval of the elders.† His renewed assent to his gift or grant was regarded by all parties as worth purchasing, as a security for the future. It was readily given, and as against the Indians, the title seemed to Williams to be complete. William Harris, with greater forecast than his neighbors, saw at once that the lands within the bounds of the Indian purchase were insufficient for an English plantation. Canonicus was willing to give a larger tract, but the inferior sachems in the neighborhood of Providence, made such a clamour that the gift was curtailed, as in the memorandum. Williams says expressly, "the sachems and I, were hurried (by y^{e} envie of some against myselfe) to those short bounds, by reason of y^{e} Indians then at Mashapog, Notakunhanet & Pawtucket, beyond whom the

*William Harris says that a deed was after drawn up in proper form, and was tendered to Williams, but that he refused to execute it.

†See Savage's Winthrop.

sachems could not then go," &c.* Harris undertook to supply the defect by the clause which gave occasion to so much wrath in the future. The words attracted but little attention at the time. It was claimed at a later day by the Proprietors, that they gave to Williams's grantees the entire fee simple of the town, from the west side of the Seekonk River to the Colony of Connecticut. We shall meet this clause again, — "up streams without limits," &c., the question whether the rights which it conveyed were corporeal or incorporeal.

As if these embarrassments were insufficient, the Indian grantors of Mooshassuc knew nothing of the English language, and had no written discourse of their own. There is little reason to believe that they understood their concession in the same sense in which it was received and paid for by the English settlers. The Indians were Socialists in theory and practice. All their land belonged to the nation or tribe, with only a temporary *user* by the individual members. To the end, they never comprehended or approved the exclusive and individual property everywhere asserted by the Englishman, and never ceased growling over its inconvenience to themselves.

But whatever doubts may have been suggested by the title to the soil, the material wants of the settlers for the time suspended all other topics. They had lived two years in those "filthy smoakie holes," the Narragansett wigwams, and the companions of Williams were eager to begin their work. They could do little until they had obtained an allotment of their homesteads. Williams had procured a title exclusively in himself and their first controversy with him was now to begin. Its discordant elements came to view in the earliest days of the town. This is Williams's account of its earliest political organization: —†

"The condition of myself, and those few families here planting with me, you know full well. We have no patent, nor doth the face of magistracy suit with our present condition.

*See Williams's second letter to John Whipple, Rider's Hist. Tract, p. 27.

†See Williams's letters, Narr. Club's ed., Vol. VI., p. 4; Williams to Winthrop, p. 4, 1637.

Hitherto, the masters of families have ordinarily met once a fortnight & consulted about our common peace, watch & plantings, by mutual consent have finished all matters with speed & peace. Now of late, some young men, single persons, of whom we have much need, being admitted to freedom of inhabitation & promising to be subject to the orders made by consent of the householders, are discontented with their estate, & seek the freedom of voting also, & equality," &c.

The first settlers had on some unknown day, restricted the suffrage to married men, who were also heads of families —a restriction far from welcome to the class, young and energetic— but of little wealth, who are the majority in every new Plantation. Their request was denied and they remained in a state of discontent during nine years. They were then enfranchised by a popular commotion which ended the voluntary association, or "town fellowship," and had well nigh wrecked the Plantation itself. As to the number of these young men at the time when Williams wrote to Winthrop, we are not informed, but they must have been a considerable proportion of the planters of those early days.

The founder and many of his associates had not much in common. His purpose was threefold : first, to establish a a free community in which the State should have no authority in matters of religious belief; second, as akin to this, to afford a refuge for fugitives who sought a like enjoyment of the freedom of conscience; third, the religious and moral elevation of the Narragansetts. He was not ambitious of civil office as the founder of a colony, or of landed wealth, such as was the ambition of every one at home. His followers did not share his unselfish purposes. Their experience of the abuse of power in Massachusetts had made them impatient of all authority whatsoever. With unyielding pertinacity, they watched over their own liberties, and provided homesteads only for themselves. The majority manifested little sympathy with Williams, except in his negative opinion as to what the State should *not* do. No religious society was organized until the autumn of 1638. Out of nearly sixty householders only twelve united with Williams in its formation. During the whole of the seventeenth century, its members

were a small minority of the townsmen and numbered so few adherents that they met in the small dwellings of those days, and a meeting-house was not required until A. D. 1700. The Town Meeting would give no invitation to fugitives from religious intolerance, and set apart no tract or reservation for their benefit. All who came hither, came at their own risk, and upon their own responsibility.* The townsmen were not historical scholars, but they had seen enough of history enacted in old England to be assured that modern martyrs were not always the most agreeable tenants or neighbors, and that they often appear to greater advantage in chronicles and epitaphs than anywhere else.

The motives which urged most of the planters of Mooshassuck, seem to have been rather political than religious. They had come to Providence for religious liberty, but only a few of them showed much desire for an active exercise of its rights by setting up any religious assembly. Their chief anxiety was to escape from the despotism of Puritan elders, and their goverment was "only in civil things." With the Narragansetts, the settlers at Mooshassuc felt little sympathy. Their chief interest in their barbarous neighbors was pecuniary — in the trade in beaver-skins and in liquors so energetically denounced by Williams. Only Williams, and Benedict Arnold, the Indian interpreter and trader, understood their "barbarous rockie speech."† The excessive imports of wines and spirits, far beyond the consumption of the English settlers,— and all duly entered in the town records,— prove what was the chief staple of the Indian trade ‡ These fully justify Williams's censures of the practices of his fellow-townsmen and his forebodings of a bloody retribution. Not one of them gave him any aid in his mission or was an enthusiast in any like purpose.

With these diversities of character and objects, we may

*In the autumn of 1638, thirteen persons formed the Baptist Society. In 1637, there were fifty-four *householders* in Providence purchase. The exact number of the population is not known.

†See George Fox digged out, Narr. Club's ed., p. 465.

‡See Early Records of the Town of Providence, Vol. II., p. 22 and Index.

well believe that Williams and his associates did not readily agree in the ownership or disposal of the estate which had come into their hands. In order to see more distinctly their mutual relations, let us look at the events of the time. Mooshassuc had no charter. The people could not incorporate themselves or assume any of the powers of sovereignty. There were as yet no other towns capable of uniting in a legislature and of wielding for a time some part of the royal prerogative. No union with Newport was in view; there was no prospect that there would be any. Great nations were little desirous of colonies of such microscopic dimensions. There was not even a town government. The settlers felt such a dislike for the *regime* of Massachusetts, that they would tolerate nothing but a voluntary association, or "town-fellowship." How then could Williams secure the great object of his life, and the planters the object of theirs? He wanted little for himself, but how could he secure the building up of a town by a people who could not bear heavy taxation, and who could hope for few wealthy emigrants? Disputes about such matters probably caused the long interval between the Sachems' "Memorandum" and Williams's "Initial deed."* There must have been a dispute at the outset of a grave character, that these homeless settlers denied themselves any fixed abodes until it was determined. There was first of all (as we have seen), the question of the authority of Williams to veto the admission of new inhabitants; and then, what was the meaning of the "Initial deed"? But at length, finding that they could extract nothing else from him, the townsmen accepted the conveyance, such as it was, with all its uncertainties of meaning. Its boundaries are merely a reference to those in the Sachems' gift, with no explanations to make them clearer. Nothing can be inferred from the want of a seal, or witnesses, or of "words of inheritance." These were not in general use in Providence, until regular legal forms were introduced, in another generation. The deed of Williams to his associates was in these words: —

*From the 24th of March, 1637, to 8th of October, 1638.

"THE INITIAL DEED" FROM ROGER WILLIAMS OF THE LANDS PURCHASED OF CANONICUS AND MIANTONNOMI.

"Memorandum. That I, R. W., having formerly purchased of Canonicus and Miantonomi, this our situation or plantation of New Providence, viz. the two fresh rivers Wonas, and Moosh and the grounds and meadows thereupon, in consideration of £30 received from the inhabitants of said place, do freely & fully pass, grant and make over, equal right & power of enjoying and disposing the same grounds & lands unto my loving friends and neighbors S. W. WA. TJ. RC. J G, IT, WH WC TO FW. R. W. and E. H. and *such others* as the major part of us shall admit into the same fellowship of vote with us. As also I do freely make & pass over equal right & power of enjoying & disposing the said *land & ground*, reaching from the aforesaid rivers unto the great river Pawtuxet with the grass & meadow thereupon, which was so lately given & granted by the two aforesaid Sachems to me.

Witness my hand

R. W."

The original of the "Initial deed" is not extant. The recorded copy is without date.* It appears that the deed was delivered 1637. In another conveyance made for some unknown reason, on the eighth of the 9th month, 1638, Williams again grants the same lands to such others as the major part of us shall admit into the same "fellowship of vote with us."

Here began the great controversy of the Plantations. What did this mean? Who were the grantees? What their character and capacity? and what was their estate? They are mentioned only by their initials, as if individuality and personality were not regarded. Williams ascribes this singularity in his deed to haste and want of time—a strange reason, in a matter of such importance, and which was utterly denied by Harris. The consideration of £30 was an entire sum. Such

*Staples's Annals of Providence, pp. 31, 33.

as might be paid by a single corporate grantee, and not by single purchasers, in minute shares. The only succession described by the deed was not a personal succession to one and his heirs, but a corporate succession to a perpetual body, continued in being by the vote of the entire fellowship, which has *successors* but no *heirs*.* Williams conveys to "such others as the major part shall admit into the same fellowship of vote with us." These words describe the acts of a corporate body or guild, which could act by majorities (as mere tenants in common could not), and which could dispose of its estate only for the use of the whole corporation. If the whole of the "Initial" grantees were to hold merely equal undivided shares, as tenants in common, how could those who were afterwards admitted to the same "fellowship of vote" devest the estate already vested in the first grantees? A mere vote of a town meeting could not transfer vested estates from one freeholder to another. How was any reservation to be made for future sufferers for conscience' sake if all the proprietary lands had been already vested in private ownership? Williams, as he always maintained, undoubtedly believed that he had transferred his Indian purchase to an association to hold it in trust until a future town was ready to receive it.

In the "Initial deed," Williams only refers to the first "Memorandum" of the Sachems' purchase, without mention of the second, containing the clause "up streams without limits." If he had believed that any part of his grant was incorporeal or a mere right of pasturage, he would have done wisely to mention his belief in his memorandum. He would have thus saved himself from future censure and mortification. But he was not a lawyer. In his "Initial deed" he speaks of his whole purchase as consisting of "lands and grounds," and nowhere explains in any extant document that he was conveying an estate which was in any part incorporeal. He always insisted that the sum of £30 was received by him

*Harris says that the £30 was only the sum paid to Williams, but that the sum paid to extinguish the claims of the Indians made the entire cost to the townsmen £160.

as compensation for his labor and expense in visiting the Sachems and in procuring the grant, and not for the purchase of the land from him by the townsmen. The "Proprietors" or "Purchasers" were to pay each thirty shillings for their "homelots" six-acre lots and farming lands (100 acres each) and for no more. He had no intention of parting with the whole purchase, which had cost so much pains and labor for the sole benefit of men who were chiefly strangers to him, and to whom he was under no obligations, in order that they might make dividends among themselves, as shareholders in a private company.

In this view of his conveyance to his associates, Williams persisted during the remainder of his life. He lost no opportunity of proclaiming it. Only a few passages need to be quoted, which sufficiently prove that Williams believed that he had conveyed his purchase in trust to his followers as a society and not as individuals.

I. On the seventh of the 9th month, 1657, Williams executed a deed to James Ellis, of his lands at Whatcheer, which he had received from the town.* He inserted in this deed a recital of factsnot at all necessary to his conveyance, but which he intended as a manifesto to be preserved in the town book — a memorial of his original purpose. In it are these words, "He parted with his whole purchase unto the *Township or Commonalty* of the then inhabitants."†

II. In the original agreement establishing the voluntary association of the settlers at Providence, to which Williams was a party, we read :‡ "The *town* by five men shall give every man a deed for all his lands lying within the bounds of the Plantations, to hold it by, in after ages."§

III. In his letter to John Whipple, 24th of August, 1669,¶ Williams insists that the disposal of the land should be by

*Early Records of Providence, Vol. III., pp. 110, 111, 112.

†See Staples's Annals, p. 37. Letter to John Whipple, Rider's Hist Tract No. 14, p. 16.

‡Staples's Annals, p. 42.

§Fifth of 5th mo., 1640, R. I. Col. Records, Vol. I., p. 27, Sec. 1.

¶Rider's Hist. Tract No. 14, p. 38. MS. in the Library of the R. I. Hist. Society.

the freeholders at large, in the town meeting. "Grant that there have been discourses & agitacions many, about y^e^ lands & purchases, yet is it not reasonable & righteous in all men's eyes. Y^t^ since there are so many purchasers who ordinarily doe not & others y^t^ will not come to y^e^ Towne Meeting, yet their consent should be had, and y^e^ consent of y^e^ majorities should determine y^e^ matters of their purchase, & oblige the minor differing from them? I understand not yet of the dammage of a farthing y^t^ any of you have sustained, or are likely to do, from those whom you count your adversaries." This passage relates to the claim of the Proprietaries to an exclusive right to vote in the town meeting upon all matters relating to the proprietary estate.*

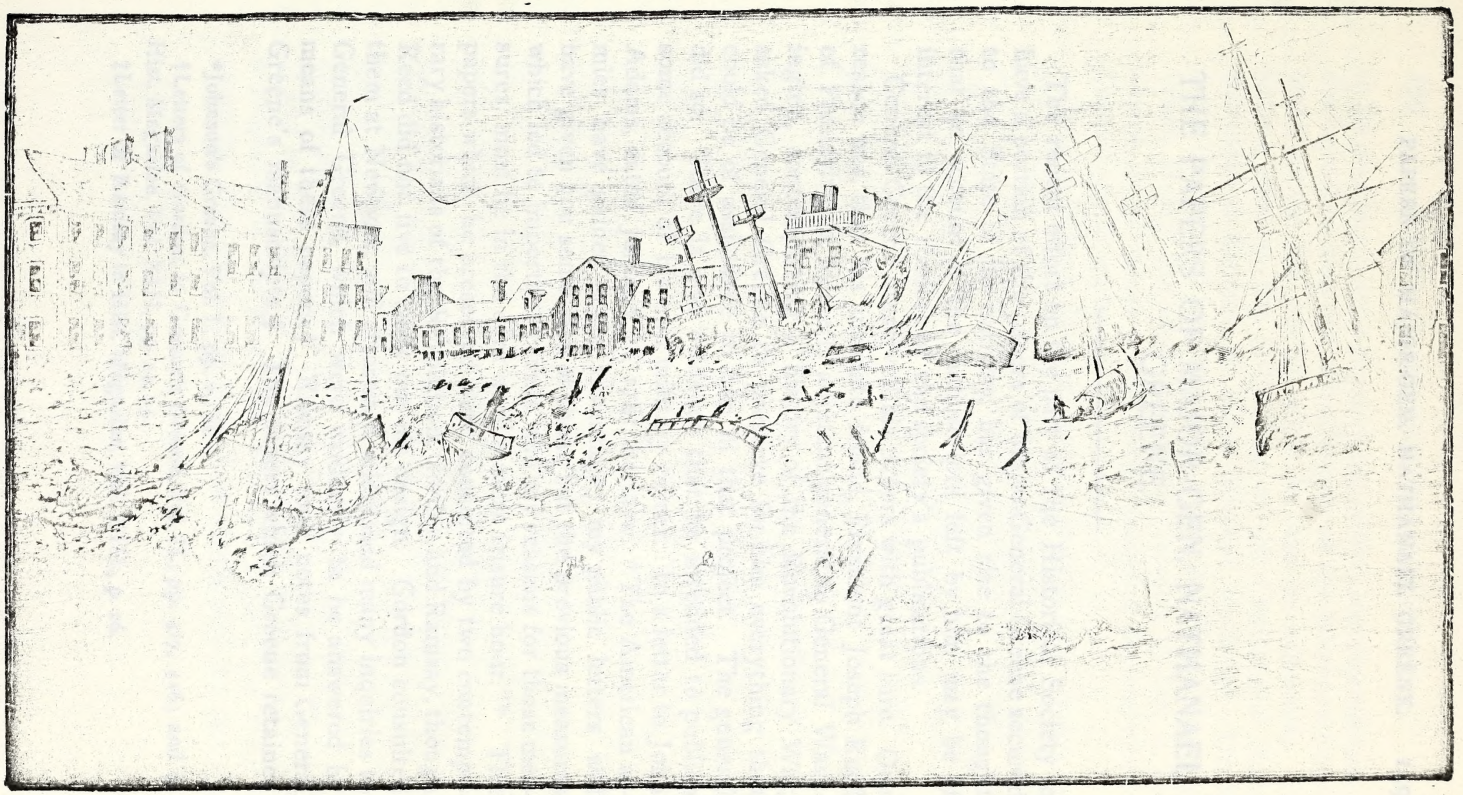
IV. Williams is still more emphatic in his declarations respecting the "Initial deed," in his "answer to the Declaration of William Harris against the Town of Providence, seventeenth 9th mo., 1677, so called."†

"As to my selling them Pawtuxet & Providence It is not true that I was such a fool as to sell either of them especially as W. H. Saith, 'like an Halter in a market, who gives most.' The truth in the holy presence of the Lord is this. W. Harris (W. H.), pretending religion, worried me with desires that I should admit him & others into fellowship with my purchase. I yielded & agreed that the place should be for such as destitute (especially for conscience' sake), & that each person so admitted, should pay 30*s.* country pay, towards a town stock, and myself have £30. towards my charges which I have had, £28. in broken parcels in five years. Pawtuxet I parted with, at a small addition to Providence (for then that monstrous bound or business of "up streams without limits" was not thought of). W. Harris & the first twelve of Providence were restless for Pawtuxet, & I parted with it upon the same terms, viz. for the supply of the destitute, & I had a loan of them (then dear), when these twelve men, (out of pretence of conscience & my desire of peace) had gotten the

(The foregoing paper by Henry C. Dorr, to be continued.)

*This will be mentioned again.

†Rider's Hist. Tract No. 14.



WESTMINSTER STREET.

MARKET SQUARE.

THE PAPERS OF MAJOR-GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE.

The recent effort on the part of the Historical Society to have a portion of the papers of Major-General Greene secured to the State of his nativity, has given rise to the thought that an account of the manuscripts left by him may be of interest to the readers of the society's publications.

General Greene preserved his papers with great care. One reason was, that his intimate friend, President Joseph Reed of Pennsylvania, formerly adjutant-general to General Washington, contemplating a history of the Revolutionary War, asked General Greene to preserve for him everything that could be of assistance to him in that project. The general did so. There is also evidence that he intended to publish some account of his own military career. In a letter to John Adams, dated January 28, 1781, he says: "The American armies have gained some advantage; my public letters will have given you some idea of them, but the previous measures which led to important events, and my reasons for those measures, must lie in the dark until a more leisure hour."* The papers which he preserved were consulted by two contemporary historians of the Revolution, Gordon and Ramsay, though Reed did not live to carry out his design. Gordon consulted them at Newport, and afterward addressed many inquiries to General Greene, which were evidently to be answered by means of these papers.† Ramsay took notes from General Greene's manuscripts.‡ The papers which Greene retained

*Johnson's Greene, Vol. I., pp. v., vi.

†Letters of Gordon, in Greene's Greene, Vol. II., pp. 417, 418; and in Hist. Magazine, Vol. XIII, pp. 24, 25.

‡Letter of Ramsay in Hist. Magazine, Vol. XIII., p. 26.

in his own hands were those of his private correspondence, as distinguished from the official papers of the Southern Department during the period while he was in command. The letters were, at the disbanding of the Continental Army, entrusted to the care of Major Edward Rutledge. On his death they passed into the hands of his son, Henry Rutledge. When Henry Rutledge left South Carolina to live in Tennessee, he left these papers in the charge of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of Charleston.*

General Greene, dying in Georgia in 1786, left a widow and five children. His widow married Phinehas Miller, and died in 1814. His eldest son, George Washington Greene, died unmarried in 1794. His eldest daughter, Martha Washington Greene, married first John C. Nightingale, and afterward Dr. Henry Turner, with whom she lived in Tennessee. The second daughter, Cornelia Lott, married first Peyton Skipwith, and afterward Edward B. Littlefield, and also went to live in Tennessee. The next child, a son, Nathanael Ray Greene, lived in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. The youngest daughter, Louisa Catherine, a posthumous child, married James Shaw and lived on Cumberland Island, Georgia. When Justice William Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, began to occupy himself with the life of General Greene, the private papers of the general were in the possession of this youngest daughter, Mrs. Shaw.†

"Some years since," says Justice Johnson in the preface to his 'Sketches of General Greene,' "I was consulted by Mrs. Shaw, the youngest daughter and administratrix of General Greene, on the manner in which she should dispose of her father's original papers. Until that time I had never understood that they had been preserved. For the first time I learnt that they had been carefully husbanded, and never yet submitted to the examination of any one, with a view either to add to the materials of general history or furnish those of a biography of the great man who had bequeathed them to posterity. Nor had I, until then, been struck with the fact that

*Johnson, Vol. I., p. v.

†Johnson, Vol. II., pp. 462, 463.

his biography had never been attempted, nor his name even mentioned in the cyclopædias of the day. I therefore suggested to Mrs. Shaw that, if she approved of my undertaking the biography of her father, I would take the papers under my care, and examine how far they afforded the necessary materials for such an undertaking. The proposal was readily assented to, and she soon after forwarded to me a large collection of letters containing his private correspondence ; and addressed a letter to Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, requesting him to deliver me the trunk containing the official papers of the Southern Department, whilst General Greene was in command. The latter were immediately delivered up to me, and I found them in the highest state of preservation and arrangement. . . . . These two collections of papers, consisting of several thousand, had obviously been preserved with great care, and the motive became explained in the course of examining them."*

Incidentally, Judge Johnson mentions that all Greene's letters were written by himself, so that these collections of papers were a collection of autographic memorials of him.†

Beside these papers derived from the descendants of his hero, the biographer describes other manuscript materials for his work. In 1818 he visited Rhode Island, and during the summer explored the private cabinets of the general's friends in the northern and eastern States.‡ "I found," he says, "that the general's early correspondence had been religiously preserved, and that various small collections of historical materials had been made, which were now liberally communicated to me, to aid in a work in the promotion of which every one manifested an individual interest." He mentions such obligations to Governor Gibbs of Rhode Island; his brother, Colonel Gibbs of Long Island; the surviving brothers and nephews of General Greene ; his early friends, Colonel Ward and General Varnum ; Judge Pendleton of New York, who had made

*Johnson, Vol. I., p. v.

†Johnson, Vol. II., p. 458.

‡Johnson, Vol. I.. pp. vi.–ix.

preparation for writing a biography;* Joseph Reed; the relatives of Colonel Petit; the widow of General Harmar; the sons of Col. Otho Williams; Gen. C. C. Pinckney and Gen. W. R. Davie. He declares that he had "a mass of four thousand original letters, written by the hands of all the distinguished men" of the period, and that, among them, the select letters of Washington, Lafayette, Steuben, Read and Greene, beside those which he published, would alone make up two interesting volumes.

At Philadelphia, Justice Johnson was offered by Desilver, the publisher, a mass of original materials regarding Greene, from which a biography was at that time being made for Desilver. A thousand dollars was asked, and the judge refused. He declares that they were only the vouchers of the quartermaster-general's department; and adds, "If ever that collection of papers has furnished, or shall furnish, to the world, one page of history or biography (unless it be a *fac-simile* page), I shall acknowledge my error in not possessing myself of them." This last is a most direct thrust at the "Memoirs of the Life and Campaigns of Nathaniel Greene," by Charles Caldwell, M. D., Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, which Desilver published in 1819. Caldwell's book contained little that had not already been printed in Gen. Henry Lee's "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department;" but it did contain, as a frontispiece, a *fac-simile* of a letter of Greene. Dr. Caldwell declares in his preface that "the documents and other sources from which we have derived our information are as ample and authentic as any now existing;" but that this was very far from being the case is evident from the pages of Justice Johnson's book, as well as from his preface.

Johnson's two ponderous tomes were published in 1822. From this time one hears nothing more of the papers which had been committed to his charge until more than forty years later. During that time they had passed from the custody of Mrs. Shaw, the general's youngest daughter, into that of Mr. Phinehas Miller Nightingale, second son of the eldest

*Ramsay used a manuscript of Pendleton's, written before 1782. See his letter in Hist. Magazine, Vol. XIII., p. 26.

daughter. In 1846, George Washington Greene, the general's grandson, published a short life of his grandfather in Sparks's "Library of American Biography," of which it constituted the twentieth volume. But that book was written at Rome, remote from the manuscript sources for a complete biography. In its preface the author expressed a hope of being able later to use those materials in the preparation of an ampler work. In 1866, he used a portion of them in preparing the pamphlet called "An examination of some statements concerning Major-Gen. Greene, in the ninth volume of Bancroft's History." In the preface to the elaborate life which he published in 1867 and in 1871, he says that on his return to the United States the Greene papers were entrusted to him by Mr. Nightingale, and that they formed a collection of over six thousand documents. While in his possession at East Greenwich they were at times seen by members of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and an effort was made by Professor Greene, assisted by Charles Sumner, Charles Butler, and James S. Thayer, to have them purchased and printed by the government of the United States. They subsequently returned to the custody of the heirs in Georgia, and were, till lately, in the hands of Mrs. P. M. Nightingale of Brunswick, Georgia. In the winter of 1893–94 an effort was made by a committee of the Rhode Island Historical Society to secure their purchase by the State. In furtherance of this project, a member of the family in Georgia drew up from the papers a list or rather an enumeration of the letters composing the mass of manuscripts, which was forwarded to a member of the committee. It showed some 1,900 letters from General Greene, and nearly 2,500 letters written to him. The former were written to a large variety of correspondents, especially concerning the war in the Southern States. The latter included fifty-five letters from General Washington, forty-seven from Congress and the Board of War, forty-six from Lafayette, 116 from General Marion, 114 from Col. Henry Lee, sixty-seven from Colonel Laurens, sixty-three from Colonel Carrington, fifty-seven from Colonel Wadsworth, fifty-seven from General Sumter, forty-seven from Gen. Anthony Wayne, forty-three from Gen. Otho

Williams, thirty-four from General Steuben, twenty-seven from General Lincoln, twenty-six from General Kosciuszko, and lesser numbers from other Revolutionary commanders,—General Weeden, General Pickens, General Varnum, General Gist, General Knox, Gen. Wade Hampton, General St. Clair, Count d'Estaing, Count Rochambeau, thirty-seven from Captain Hamilton,—and on the other side, for instance, thirteen from Howe and one from Cornwallis. More than two hundred letters from governors of the various States were embraced, including some from Governors Greene and Collins of Rhode Island, Dickinson and Read of Pennsylvania and Delaware, Jefferson and Harrison of Virginia, and larger numbers from Rutledge and other governors of southern States. One may also mention thirty-four letters to General Greene from Robert Morris, six from Gouverneur Morris, five from Richard Henry Lee, and seven from the Minister of France.

Rich as this collection was, it was found that the State of Rhode Island could certainly not be induced to pay the price asked by the present representatives of General Greene, and the whole mass of Greene MSS. was, it is understood, sold to a dealer in autographs in New York City.

It may be interesting if some information is added respecting other papers and letters of General Greene than those which are in the hands of his descendants. In the library of the Department of State at Washington there are two volumes of his letters, extending from July 8, 1776, to August 22, 1785; two volumes of transcripts of his letters from October 27, 1780, to November 3, 1783; and five volumes of his letters and papers relative to the department of the quartermaster-general in 1779 and 1780.* In the library of Congress there are letter-books of 1781 and 1782, two volumes.† Caldwell, in his preface to the work already mentioned, says: "No inconsiderable portion of the materials necessary to complete his biography have been lost through the negligence of those to whom they were entrusted. In various parts of the coun-

*Bulletin of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Vol. I., pp. 19, 20.

†Winsor, Narrative and Critical History, Vol. VIII., p. 413; Bancroft, Vol. X., p. 7.

try, individuals are known to have been in possession of volumes of his official letters, some of which no doubt contained interesting information on the subject of his campaigns. But, on the strictest inquiry, few of these documents are now to be found." In view of Caldwell's relations to Desilver, and Desilver's relations to Johnson, this has an amusing sound. But that Johnson also had not exhausted the material, was asserted with much warmth of feeling by Henry Lee, son of Gen Henry Lee ("Light-horse Harry"), in his book published in 1824, entitled, "The Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas; with Remarks Historical and Critical on Johnson's Life of Greene." The book consists of a series of most bitter comments on Johnson, who had minimized the importance of General Lee's services and the degree of his intimacy with General Greene and of Greene's reliance upon him. Johnson had said, "The cabinets of all his most intimate friends have been open to us, and to us alone." Commenting on this, the younger Lee says: "We have the best authority for affirming that about five years ago, Mr. Edmund I. Lee, of Alexandria, made application in behalf of Judge Johnson to one of the representatives of the late General Lee for the inspection of his military papers, and for the use of such as might have reference to the life of General Greene. That in reply Mr. Lee was assured there were a number of letters from General Greene among those papers, which were illustrative and characteristic, although there was no sketch of his life. That the originals would not be given up, but that Judge Johnson was welcome to copies. Nothing further was heard on the subject, and it is natural to inquire for what cause Judge Johnson, who appears to have traversed the continent, and even to have disinterred the heroic dead in search of materials, should have forborne to have availed himself of the opportunity of inspecting General Greene's correspondence with an officer who is acknowledged to have exhibited 'brilliant military talents,' and a 'cordial and devoted attachment to his general.'"* Lee gives several letters which Johnson had declared

*Lee, p. 11.

to be missing "from the official files," and says that Johnson "acknowledges more than one *hiatus* in his copies of General Greene's letters to Lee." Greene and Lee, by the way, conducted a part of their correspondence in cipher.*

Sparks collected many letters of Greene. In his diary, in a passage published by Dr. Adams,† he says, under date of May 15, 1826, writing at Richmond after searches in the State capitol, "Many letters from Greene are on the files which I have looked over to-day,—some of them written in a vigorous strain, and indicating not more a great commander than a man of high intellectual power and knowledge of mankind. I marked several to be copied." Again, in a passage not printed, he says, under date of June 7, 1827, at New York: "Mr. Ward informed me of papers in his father's possession, particularly letters from General Greene. His father is the son of Governor Ward of Rhode Island, and holds his papers. Mr. Ward mentioned particularly a eulogy on General Greene by Hamilton, pronounced before the Cincinnati Society. It was never published. Mr. Ward had procured a copy for Mrs. Shaw, General Greene's daughter." Next day, June 8, "Mr. Ward has in his possession several letters from General Greene, written in early life, which I am to consult hereafter." At a later date he writes, October 12, 1827, Boston: "Returned this day from a visit to Providence, to which place I have been for the purpose of consulting Mrs. Shaw, the daughter of General Greene, respecting her father's papers. These belong to Mrs. Shaw. They are now in the possession of Judge Johnson, who has had them for the purpose of writing his Life of General Greene. On Mrs. Shaw's return to Charleston, she says she shall reclaim the papers, and she manifests the best disposition to afford me every facility in consulting them. She will come again to Providence in the summer, and she will then probably bring the papers with her, and allow me to retain them while I am engaged in preparing Washington's Works." At Philadelphia, under

*Lee, pp. 232, 12, 324, 325.

†Adams's Sparks, Vol. II., p. 457.

date of February 4, 1831, he notes that there are in the library of the American Philosophical Society twelve volumes of Greene's manuscripts, covering a period of a year and a half. They were in the main simply the papers of the quartermaster-general's department, and seemed to him to contain little of value, though after examination he selected a certain number to be copied. No doubt these were the papers which in 1818 were in the possession of Desilver.*

A considerable number of letters and copies of letters of General Greene are among the Sparks MSS. in the library of Harvard University; others among the Steuben papers in the library of the New York Historical Society, and in other repositories of Revolutionary correspondence. Peter Force collected a number. The Rhode Island Historical Society printed some letters of Greene in the volume called "Revolutionary Correspondence from 1775 to 1782," which formed Vol. VI. of their collections. There are some among the papers of Gen. Peter Horry of South Carolina (Winsor, VIII. 458), and one or two have been printed from the manuscripts possessed by Nathaniel Paine of Worcester and George Brinley. (Hist. Magazine, Vol. XI., pp. 98, 204).

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

*MS. diary of President Sparks.

NOTES ON LANDSCAPES IN THE PICTURE GALLERY.

NOTES ON LANDSCAPES IN THE PICTURE GALLERY.

A notice of some of the landscapes in the picture gallery was given in the librarian's report for 1892, and may be found in Vol. I. of the quarterly publication, on pages from 66 to 71. The landscapes in the picture gallery are as attractive to a large class of visitors as the portraits, and undoubtedly serve an important purpose in perpetuating a correct knowledge of our local history. For these reasons, and to obviate the need of personal explanations, these notes are furnished, together with two admirably engraved illustrations. All of the landscapes belong to the present century, while several of the portraits date far back in the last century.

I. THE OLD DROP SCENE.

The largest and the oldest landscape in this cabinet, and perhaps the largest in this State, is 21 x 23 feet, and occupies the wall of the north end of the auditorium. This picture was the drop scene of the old Providence Theatre, and represents a part of the east side of Providence as it was eighty-three years ago. When the picture was taken it was regarded as a great enterprise, and its exhibition proved a great attraction at the theatre for a long period. It was painted between 1808 and 1812, by John Worrall, a noted scene-painter of Boston. It was first exhibited on the 8th of July, 1812. It was purchased by a committee of this society consisting of William E. Richmond and Thomas F. Carpenter in 1832, when the theatre became the property of the corporation of Grace Church. This is the earliest picture, though not the best one, of the cove in the possession of the society, and it is the only one in which trees constitute an important part of the scenery.

2. THE OLD TOWN HOUSE.

The picture of this building was painted by George W. Harris for Henry C. Whitaker, in 1860, just before the edifice was demolished, and it was given to this society by Mr. Whitaker's widow, Mrs. Harriet M. Whitaker, February 19, 1890. Mr. Harris's point of view when he took the picture was at the northeast corner of Benefit and College Streets. The late Henry T. Beckwith did his utmost at the time to have the College-Street side of the house represented with but one door, as it was built and as it remained until later than 1840, when after one part of the building had become a police station and another part was devoted to the sessions of a court of magistrates, a second door, smaller than the first, was introduced in the place of a window. Mr. Harris was aided in taking his sketch by a small and very indistinct photograph (still extant), which gave a good view of the east end of the building, but a meagre and imperfect view of the north side. On the south side of the Benefit-Street end of the building stood for many years the old Water Witch engine-house. At the west end of the basement a door, not represented here, opened into the police station, and a little way from it, in the yard, was a much-used town pump.

A grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to Mr. Charles H. Smith for an admirable engraving of the Harris-Whitaker picture of the Old Town House, that appears in this issue of the quarterly. This engraving will enable readers to better understand the historical sketch of the building, and of the lot on which the building stood. On the east or Benefit-Street end of the building, back of the fence represented in the engraving, once stood a steeple which at length became dilapidated. At the May Session of the General Assembly in 1773 (see R. I. Colonial Records), a resolution was adopted authorizing this society to raise £700 by means of a lottery, the object being, as set forth in the preamble of the resolution, to have the meeting-house repaired and to have a tower and steeple with a town clock erected on the west end of the building. Without any authentic statement as to the result of this effort to raise money, it is reasonable to believe that the dilapidated steeple was allowed to tumble down, and that the tower, steeple and clock were not erected on the

west end as was proposed, for the benefit of the town's people.

The old Town House was built by the First Congregational Society of Providence in 1723, and was used as the meeting-house of that society until 1795, when it acquired the name by which it has since been known. Both Judge Staples and Dr. Hall state that the movement for the formation of a Congregational society in Providence, and for the building of its meeting-house, was begun in 1720. But the following extract, taken by Mr. Albert A. Folsom from the records of the First Congregational Church in Marblehead, shows that at least an outside movement was begun at an earlier date: "Collections for Pious and Charitable uses by this Church 1718. Dec. 11. Public Thanksgiving, a Collection for the Building of a Meeting House in the Town of Providence in Rhode Island Government that the Gospel might be settled among them. Gathered £16 18*s.*, and this Money is turned into the hands of Edward Bromfield, Esq., Treasurer."

On the town-house lot now stands the Providence County Court House. This lot, occupied successively by a meeting-house, a town house and a court house, is truly historic ground. On it a large amount of local history has been enacted. Here* sermons were preached, prayers were offered, speeches were made and psalms and songs were sung that doubtless produced some impression at the time. On the lower part of this lot on College Street, was the log cabin of the Harrison and Tyler campaign of 1840, and near the cabin door stood a barrel of hard cider which was imbibed by a multitude of visitors. On the street line in front of the cabin was a liberty pole surmounted by a liberty cap. In the cabin were revolutionary and colonial relics, including several canes made of timber that came from the schooner Gaspee, contributed by Maj. Ephraim Bowen, who was the last survivor of the Gaspee party.

*Besides the settled pastors of the first church, viz., Josiah Cotton, 1728; John Bass, 1752; David S. Rowland, 1762; John Lathrop, 1775 (who was driven then by the British from the second society in Boston, whose steeple Paul Revere used for his beacon-light); and Enos Hitchcock, who had been settled in Beverly, Mass., and installed in 1783, there are records showing that Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles, Dr. Samuel Hopkins and other eminent divines of that period preached in the old meeting-house.

In the old town house, John Whipple, Job Durfee and other eminent citizens made their mark as orators, and there the advocates and the opponents of free suffrage vied with each other in earnest and urgent appeals to their fellow-citizens. Though the honor of securing a good picture of this building belongs to Henry C. Whitaker alone, it is known that he was complimented for his enterprise by Abraham Payne, Albert G. Greene and Henry B. Anthony.

3. A PICTURE OF THE TOCKWOTTON DISTRICT FROM FORT HILL.

Was painted (as stated on the face of the picture), in 1837, by Kinsley C. Gladding, who was born in Providence in 1801 and died there in 1866.

4. A PICTURE OF FEDERAL HILL.

Was taken by George W. Harris in 1829, from a point on Canal Street not far from Market Square, and was given to this library, September 21, 1881, by Mr. John Gorham, whose interest in this society is attested by other highly prized gifts. The immediate object represented in the picture is the Washington-Row bridge of that period. At the corner of Washington Row and Cove Street was an old one-story building which Sylvester Hartshorn occupied for many years as an auction-room. On this site is now a part of Kimball's clothing store. In the rear of this building was H. S. Hazard's livery stable, fronting on Cove Street, now Exchange Place.

Looking across the Cove, on which were several small craft with unfurled sails, were a few buildings, the most prominent of which were those of the old Brewery Company and of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company; and beyond these appears Federal Hill, with only four or five houses upon it, one of which was the dwelling of Burrington Anthony, which served as the headquarters of Governor Dorr during a brief period in the campaign of 1842. The difference between Federal Hill when this picture was taken and Federal Hill now, is very striking.

5. A PICTURE OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.

Was taken by George W. Harris, from the steps of the Franklin House, in 1843. It gives an excellent view of the Vinton Block, in which the *Republican Herald* was published many years, and a partial view of several buildings on Cheapside, and also of limbs of the old horse-chestnut tree that belonged to the estate of the Manufacturers Hotel.

6. The scene at the Great Bridge during the September Gale of 1815 is represented by two pictures. One of them is an engraving taken from an original painting made by J. Kidder of Boston. The other is an enlarged oil-painted copy of the engraved picture. This copy was taken a few years afterwards by the late John R. Bartlett. By the courtesy of the Continental Printing Company, the editor is able to furnish readers with an engraved copy of Mr. Kidder's famous sketch. Only one continuous block of buildings represented in this picture is still standing; namely, that which begins where Carpenter's ice office is, and ends with the Merchants Bank Building.*

7. A PICTURE OF THE COVE BASIN

Has, since the departure of the basin, become very attractive. It was painted in 1818, when the cove basin, if not in its best condition, was still a fine sheet of water in which strings of fish were often caught. It was a scene of beauty and enjoyment, resembling in its outlook a pond in a country village. Upon its banks vegetable life was abundant. Pleasure parties are represented as sailing upon its waters or strolling leisurely along its shores. A hunter is there with gun and dogs looking out for game. An artist is making a sketch. The east-side view in the background is exceedingly attractive. The First Congregational Church, The First Baptist Church, Saint John's Church, University Hall,

*An interesting sketch of the Great Gale, by Mrs. Esther Hoppin E. Lardner, may be found by turning to the 202d page of Vol. II. of this quarterly; and an official record of the gale, by Moses Brown, is begun on the 232d page of the same volume.

the President's old house, the State House, and a score of other buildings are readily identified. This picture was for ten or fifteen years an ornament on board a sloop that carried passengers and merchandise between Providence and New York, and then it came into the possession of this society to serve the purpose of history for generations to come.

8. A PICTURE OF SLATE ROCK.

Was painted by William Allen Wall of New Bedford, and belongs to the Friends' School. This was taken before the historic rock had been buried in sand and gravel, and before the scenery along the river in that neighborhood had been essentially changed. The librarian ventures the suggestion that an enlarged copy of this picture be procured for the benefit of coming generations. He is led to urge this movement by the ignorance of local geography often displayed by our youth. Not long since, a pupil in one of the grammar schools of our city, when asked, "Where is Slate Rock?" promptly replied, "In Roger Williams Park!"

9. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GASPEE

Is the most interesting and attractive picture that has for a long time been added to our collection of landscapes. This was painted by Mr. Charles DeWolf Brownell of Bristol, and was given by him to the society, in 1893. The only adverse criticism thus far heard, touches its historical accuracy in two respects; and this criticism has been so often made in our presence, that we shall give it some attention.

It was said that whale-boats were used in the expedition, and that some of the participants under Capt. Simeon Potter were dressed as Indians, neither of which features appear in this picture. When Mr. Brownell, the artist, was consulted, he replied, that the traditions regarding the whale-boats and the Indian attire were, in his opinion, untrustworthy. Mr. Brownell's opinion is sustained by the Hon. William P. Sheffield, who, in his address delivered before this society, February 7, 1882, on "Newport Privateersmen," p. 22, speaks as follows: "It has been said, but I think upon insufficient evidence, or perhaps against the evidence, that Captain Potter was one of the party that attacked the Gaspee."

There has come down to the present time a vague tradition that some, or all, of the persons who took part in the Gaspee expedition were disguised as Indians, and not unfrequently visitors at this cabinet express surprise that they are not so represented in this picture. The tradition may be due in part to a line in a humorous poem written soon after the event. One verse was as follows: —

> "That night about half after ten,
> Some Narragansett Indian men
> Being sixty-four, if I remember,
> Which made the stout coxcomb surrender."

By calling those who performed this daring deed *Narragansett Indian men,* the poem probably helped perpetuate an evasive answer given at the time to some inquisitive persons who sought to know and identify the men whom the British government wished to apprehend and punish.

In a print issued and copyrighted in 1856, by Virtue, Emmins & Co. of New York, this tradition is also manifest; all of the occupants of the attacking boats being dressed as Indians, and probably other publications have made the same representation; a representation which we believe deserves to be branded as a lie of poetry and tradition. A picture of this kind is on exhibition in Pilgrim Hall, at Plymouth, Mass. John Alden's bride is represented as riding home from the wedding on a bull, when the bride and bridegroom lived right by each other before the wedding and therefore had no occasion for such a ride. The artist regarded Longfellow's poetry more than the facts of history.

The story of the destruction of the Gaspee has been told fully and published by both Judge Staples and the Hon. John R. Bartlett, with copies of the correspondence, the testimony taken before the commissioners appointed by the Crown to investigate the affair, and there is no evidence therein to substantiate this Indian-disguise tradition. On the contrary, there is direct evidence that those who took part in the expedition were dressed in citizens' clothes; and Judge Staples expressly says, "The parties assumed no disguise of any kind, but went in their usual dress."

An impression prevails, also, to some extent, that only whale-boats were used; but this, too, is also an error, the direct evidence being simply that the boats were "long boats," said to have been collected by John Brown.

We have called attention to the foregoing errors of tradition, as we think them to be, in justice to this society as well as to the artist, believing that a picture representing an historical event should be as nearly correct historically as possible, particularly when it is virtually endorsed by being exhibited in the cabinet of a society that is largely devoted to gathering material for history.

The editor is indebted to Mr. William W. Chapin for a critical examination of pertinent authentic records that confirm the views expressed above. Mr. Brownell, who painted Gov. Marshall Jewett's great picture of the Charter Oak, and who is a brother of the poet, Henry Howard Brownell, is, in our opinion, right in disregarding the stories told about Indian dress and whale-boats.

10. FOX-POINT OBSERVATORY

Was, sixty years ago, well known and was one of the most conspicuous edifices in Providence. It attracted the attention of strangers as they came up the river, and it was a resort of multitudes of people who sought fine views, fresh air, amusement and refreshment. It was situated upon a conically-shaped hill, that was between the Tockwotton House and Benefit Street, and was called sometimes Fox-Point Hill, and sometimes Fox's Hill. The writer of this sketch has been there when the building was thronged with guests; some of them in the upper story enjoying the breezes, and the delightful views far and near; some below were at the billiard or card table; some in the nine-pin alley; some in the saloon; and some in the refectory. The hill itself has utterly disappeared and the neighboring houses have all been either removed or torn down, and all that now remains of this once noted scene of fashion, amusement, gayety and dissipation is this picture of the observatory and of several other buildings,—a picture that was taken near the close of the first third of this century. The picture is well drawn, but

needs to be repaired. It was given to the society, October 6, 1885, by Mr. William H. Charnley of this city.

11. A picture of Wall Street and of Old Trinity Church, New York, 1815, attracts much attention.

12. THE OLD PAWTUCKET BRIDGE.

In the museum are numerous engraved and photographic representations of buildings, scenes and events in different sections of the State taken at various periods in this century. Among these is an engraving made by a French artist in 1827, representing the old bridge of Pawtucket and many quaint old buildings of that place at that time.

13. THE COVE BASIN SEEN FROM THE NORTH.

Another engraving, taken by the same artist at the same period (1827), gives a view of the cove basin and of the east and west sides of the river, looked at from the north. In plain view are two sail-boats and two row-boats, and wandering along the shore are a few persons apparently discussing the beauty of the landscape. The First Congregational and the First Baptist churches are readily identified on the east side, and on the west side are the Round-top and the Tin-top churches, together with many other buildings and objects of much interest.

14. The views of Providence taken at different periods and from different points constitute an interesting group in the Museum. There is a large picture of Providence, taken from the north in 1849, and near it is a picture of the same dimensions, taken from the south at the same time. Near by is also a picture taken in 1848, from still another point of view. This is followed by a picture taken in 1877, and by a small picture taken in 1827. These and other pictures in their vicinity would, if explained by a man of the eloquence, tact and skill of the late Walter R. Danforth, prove the means of interesting and instructing generations of people whose understandings are reached mainly through visible illustrations.

A LETTER ABOUT RHODE ISLAND ARTISTS.

Dear Sir: The July number of the quarterly publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society interested me greatly, especially that part which relates to portraits and portrait painters of olden times.

I was so much interested in reading it that I became a reminiscent and memory brought up the studio gossip of more than a quarter of a century ago.

Cephas Giovanni Thompson painted portraits before my time, but I have had to make several copies of his works; among them, Senator Anthony's; his brother, General Anthony's; and Sarah Helen Whitman's. The senator's picture was painted while he was a student in college. It was a small picture about 13 x 16 inches. It represented three-quarters of his length standing; a very slight figure, with a waist of almost feminine delicacy, but the senator smilingly answered my look of surprise as I gazed upon his then portly figure, by saying, "That it was his build in those days!"

Thompson's father was a portrait painter, and at one time owned a farm in Middleboro, Mass. He wielded the hoe and rake in summer, and the brush and palette in the winter.

He was probably one of the peripatetic, itinerant artists that were so numerous before Daguerre's invention drove them out of existence. He was a man of violent temper and eccentric habits. His children — Cephas Giovanni, Marietta Tintoretta, and Jerome — were all artists.

The last I was introduced to in New York, about forty years ago. He was a popular *genre* painter at that time. I remember his "Old Oaken Bucket." A country boy was represented drinking at the well. It was painted in the careful, detailed, but somewhat hard, manner prevalent at that time.

The picture was lithographed by Goupil & Co., and shared

in popularity with William S. Mount's "Power of Music." Cephas painted in Rome after leaving Providence, but in his old age settled in New York, where his portraits were highly prized. His son, Hubert O. Thompson, was at one time a power among the New York politicians, and died about ten years ago, his father surviving him about a year. Both Cephas and Jerome were members of the National Academy.

I regard the sketches you have given of early Rhode Island artists as very valuable.

I am sure the future historians of art in this State will be grateful for the information contained in the July quarterly.

I wish the society had specimens of the work of an artist who did good service here half a century ago. I refer to Mr. Charles Hitchcock, who married Olivia Cowell, daughter of Judge Benjamin Cowell, the author of "The Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island." I remember a full-length portrait of Charles Lippitt, uncle of Gov. Henry Lippitt. He was represented in a hunting costume surrounded by his dogs. Both the artist and the merchant, who were related by marriage, were fond of hunting. The portrait is in the possession of Mr. Lippitt's grandson, Frank Glezen.

Hitchcock's son, George, has become celebrated as an artist in both the Old and the New world. He received the medal at the Paris Salon, and also at the World's Fair at Chicago.

When I was a boy, I remember seeing Sanford Mason and Susanna Paine. Mason at that time had a studio on Richmond Street, and I recall with what awe and admiration I gazed at his portraits through the window, not daring to go in. A friend took me to see Susanna Paine's portraits. They had a family resemblance, looking as if they were all twins. She was an idealist and did not believe in individualism. It is said that when expostulated with for painting black eyes in a gray-eyed man's portrait, she admitted the seeming incongruity, but assured the wife that black eyes were much prettier than gray. She was a woman of stalwart proportions, weighing over 200 pounds, and was a very original character, as may be inferred from her virtual autobiography, entitled, "Roses and Thorns, or Recollection of an Artist."

I congratulate the Historical Society on having what I have always considered the masterpiece of my friend and master, Mr. J. S. Lincoln,— the three-quarter length portrait of Mr. Zachariah Allen. I watched the progress of this fine work of art, and I think the artist agreed with me, that he could rest his future reputation upon this work alone.

Mr. Lincoln was never thoroughly appreciated, although he stood at the head of his profession in this State for more than half a century.

In looking over the society's gallery and viewing the familiar countenances of representative men in various walks of life,—men who have left their names upon the roll of honor ; who have distinguished themselves as military and naval heroes, clergymen, statesmen, judges, physicians, members of the bar, and educators, I fail to observe the features of any representative of art. Surely Gilbert Stuart, Edward Malbone, and James S. Lincoln, have added lustre to the escutcheon of Rhode Island, and it would seem eminently fitting that, at least, the man who portrayed for the world the features of George Washington should have his portrait in the cabinet of the leading historical association of his native State.

These rambling and somewhat disjointed reminiscences may not interest other persons, but I may be excused for indulging in them when I state that the sketches referred to awoke memories of the past that had slumbered for years, and might never have been evoked but for the publication of the Historical Society.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN N. ARNOLD.

THE next number of this quarterly may contain a letter from Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles, giving an account of the course pursued by the commissioners appointed by the Crown on the Gaspee affair.

THE BEGINNINGS OF INSURANCE IN PROVIDENCE.

The first regular insurance company in Rhode Island was the Providence Insurance Company, incorporated in February, 1799. At first it conducted a purely marine business but afterward went into regular fire insurance. John Mason, who had been connected with the individual method of transacting insurance, became its first president.

It is the object of the following notes to present in as complete a form as possible, references to the beginnings of insurance in Providence as they appear in the advertisements of the early newspapers of Providence.

In a letter written by Moses Brown to Tristam Burges under date of January 12, 1836, regarding the commerce of Rhode Island, the following reference to insurance is found: "We have not had a settled insurance where books may be adverted to till lately. Governor Hopkins, John Gerrish and Joseph Lawrence before were fillers of policies. Governor Hopkins, I remember, as early as 1756, and brobably before, had an office by himself."

In several issues of the *Providence Gazette*, beginning with that of February 12, 1774, appears the following notice, dated February 11, 1774: "Insurance Office. Notice is hereby given that an office for insuring houses, vessels and merchandise, is this day opened and kept at the dwelling of Mrs. Jemima Field, next door to Doctor Henry Sterling, in Water Street. Attendance will be given at said office between the hours of 10 and 12, and 2 and 4, on each day of the week, the first excepted." [Signed] JOSEPH LAWRENCE.

Notices for the sale of blank policies of insurance, with other blank papers, which first appear in February, 1782, in

the Providence papers, would seem to indicate that "the printer" had a call for such documents. Such advertisements appear in almost every issue from that time on.

In the *Providence Gazette* of December 7, 1782, occurs this notice: "The Insurance office is removed from the house of John Jenckes, Esq., to a room over the Market house."

In the *Providence Gazette* of January 31, 1784, a Boston underwriter inserts the following: "Hurd's Insurance office. At the Bunch of Grapes, State Street, Boston. John Hurd, Insurance Broker."

In the *United States Chronicle* of January 24, 1784, and in the *Providence Gazette* of July 3, 1784, M. M. Hayes of Boston, under the date of July 2, in the course of a striking advertisement makes the following appeal: "Those gentlemen who may choose to become proprietors in an Insurance office, against fire, are requested to send their names to the tavern of Mr. John Marston, State Street, Boston."

In the issues of December 20, 1794, and January 3, 1795, the *Providence Gazette* contains the following advertisement: "Insurance Office. The subscriber who has for upwards of thirty years kept an Insurance office in the town of Providence, informs the public that he will continue in said line and has opened his office in Mr. McLane's coffee house, where constant attendance will be given to wait on all who may favor him with their business; for which his demand is one single dollar for a policy and recording, and no other fees of office, whereby the insurer saves one-fortieth part of his premium and has the satisfaction of retaining the property in his own hands on interest. The insured in case of loss, suffers no deduction from the sum insured; but may rest satisfied that his property will be placed in such hands as will pay the whole amount insured agreeable to the policy."

[Signed] JOSEPH LAWRENCE.

The *Providence Gazette* of July 12, 1794 contains the following: "Insurance Office. John Mason takes this method to inform the public in general that he has opened an Insurance office in a room in the Coffee house, upon such principles and under such regulations as were established by the principal merchants of the town at a regular meeting, which

are nearly similar to those established in Boston. He flatters himself that all who may apply for insurance will experience such attention and punctuality as will afford entire satisfaction. The office will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.; and from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., every day in the week, Sunday excepted. The smallest favors in this line of business will be gratefully acknowledged."

Another notice in the *Providence Gazette* of July 30, 1796, is as follows: "Mutual Assurance. Such owners of houses and other buildings in the town of Providence as may be disposed to become members of a company for mutually assuring each others' buildings against fire, are requested to meet at the Coffee House in this town, on Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M., to establish a company for that purpose."

H. W. GEORGI.

A LOOK SOUTHWARD.

It is worthy of note that opportunities are now enjoyed for making excursions by water from Providence to Monumental City on board a line of steamships. The steamers sail three times a week and touch each way at several ports in Virginia. They have good accommodations and means of comfort. Persons on arriving in Baltimore can visit various parts of that city by means of an admirable system of street railways, which freely furnish transfer tickets. One notable fact is, that the three street railway corporations of that city pay for the privilege of using the public streets ~~two~~ per cent. of their gross income, which sum of money pays interest on the cost of more than a thousand acres of public parks, and also furnishes some means of making improvements thereon. Thus it turns out that every person who patronizes the street railways contributes to the maintenance of an admirable system of public parks, and a spirit of good-will prevails that is favorable to all parties. The historical, literary, charitable and art institutions of Baltimore would readily repay a visit to that city.

A MILITARY CLUB

Was formed in Providence in 1774. Only fragments of the records of this club are extant. These fragments are, however, deemed worthy of being printed as material for history. A part of two pages, including some of the articles of agreement, and the whole of two pages are gone from the records.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"3. We will meet at some convenient Place that shall hereafter be agreed upon, at a certain Hour, and all those who shall be absent, shall (unless a satisfactory Reason be offered for Absence) be Fined a Sum not exceeding four Pence.

"4. That the Fines aforesaid shall be reserved in the Hands of the Clerk of the Company for such uses as" * *

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"8. At the first Meeting of the Company a Clerk shall be chosen.

"9. If the Company shall think propper hereafter to enter into any other Rules or Regulations, all such Matters shall be determined by Vote of the Majority.

"10. If the Number of Twelve Subscribers does not appear to these Articles within one Week they shall be Wholly Void. Dated at Providence May 20, 1774."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"At a Meeting of the Military Club on Wednesday Morning at 5 o'Clock May 25th 1774. Mr. Asa Franklin expressing a Desire to Join the Company and attend the Four

Gentlemen of the Company who go to Capt. Waterman's to Learn the Exercise thare and informing the Company that He had agreed with the Gentlemen at Capt. Waterman's to instruct him without any additional Expence to the Company and He also agreeing to bear his proportial Part of all Expences which may accrue to the Club — It is unanimously Voted that He the said Asa Franklin be and He is hereby VOTED and Declared to be a Member of this Club.

"The Meeting was then adjourned to Fryday Morning.

"May 27th 1774."

"The Club having met according to adjournment on Friday Morning the 27th of May, 1774. Mr. Nicols was not present at the first meeting but sent in the following Proposals by one of the Members which if complied with he engaged to meet with the Company and Instruct the Members according to the utmost of his ability.

"Article 1st. That the Rules of the Club be strictly observed especially keeping Silence and obeying the word of Command.

"Article 2d. That it be agreed on by the Company that no Laughing or Sneering be allowed of among us at any Mistakes or Awkwardness observed in any one, but that the correction of all such Irregularities in the manner of Exercise as may happen be left to him while the Company are under his Tuition.

"Article 3d. That the Company (not exceeding twenty-four) shall pay him for his Services six Dollars for each Month that he is employed.

"Article 4. That the Money be collected by some one of the Company and paid to him all at once at the end of the Month.

"Article 5. If any new Members are admitted after the number twenty-four is completed he will instruct them in a separate manner till they arive to such a degree of Skill as to be able to join in with the first twenty-four and not impede their Motions;— but those new-comers must" * * * *

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"3. That if a Motion is made for any thing to be put to Vote and is propperly supported, the Question shall be put.

"4. When any thing is necessary to be Voted by the Company, the Clerk facing the Company shall put the Question.

"5. That for the future all those who are desirous of Admission into the Club shall first make application to the Clerk and he shall propose it to the Company the Persons proposed to be admitted not to be present.

"6. That if any Member appears without his Gun at any Meeting of the Club he shall be fined as much as though he was himself absent.

"7. That no one shall leave his Place till he is propperly dismissed except those who are appointed by the Tutor to assist in regulating the Motions.

"8. That all the Articles of the Company be read by the Clerk every Week."

"At a Meeting of the Military Club on Friday Morning June 3d 1774, Mr. Willson Rawson made application to the Company by Writing in the Following Words, Which Writing was presented by the Clerk viz."

"Mr. Foster, Sir you are Desired to acquaint the Mem-
"bers of the Military Club at your next Meeting that the
"Subscriber begs they will make out a Bill of his Pro-
"portionable part of the of Expence they have been at
"That I may pay the same & take my Discharge as it
"will not be convenient for Me to Attend for the
"Future.

From Yours &c
WILSON RAWSON.

"To Theodore Foster Esq.,
Clk

"Where upon it was Voted That Mr. Rawson be Dismissed agreeable to his Request Upon his Paying his Proportion of the Expence.

"Mr. Benjamin Gladding Paid a Fine for Absence one Morning 4*d*. Mr. Peter Taylor Ditto 4*d*."

"The whole Company having Received an Invitation to Meet the Instructor at the Paper Mills on the Afternoon of Friday June 3d 1774. They Marched up thither and were by him Reviewed and Exercised. At this Meeting at the Paper Mills Messrs. Daniel Whitaker and Benjgamin Greene Taylor were admitted Members of the Company."

"At a Meeting of the Military Club on Monday Morning June 6th 1774 Mr. Thomas Jones Made Application to the Company to be Dessmissed it was therefore Voted that he Should be Dessmissed from the Company upon his Paying his Proportion of the Expence and that the Clerk make out a Bill of the same accordingly."

"At a Meeting of the Military Club on Wednesday Morning June 8th 1774

"A Motion was Made that Whereas Joseph Wiley who had joined himself to the Company had never at any Meeting of the Company attended and had Neglected and Refused to pay his Proportion of the Expence or his Fines That He should be expelled the Company. Which Motion being Seconded It passed in the Affirmative—*Nem. Con.*

"Several Gentlemen of the Company Desireing to attend upon the Cadet Company Some Mornings to See them exercise and as the Cadet Company Meet the Same Mornings in the Week that this Company meet upon A Motion was Made that this Company should on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Morning in stead of the Mornings they now meet upon. Whereupon it was Voted That The Times of our Meeting be changed accordingly.

"It was Voted that Mr William Allen be admitted a Member of this Company upon his complying with all the Rules of the same.

"It was Voted that Messrs Simeon Williams Zadoc Williams and Walker Harding be admitted Members of this Company. And as it may be inconvenient for them when obliged to go out to Days Works to attend in the Morning to Learn the Exercise It was Voted that the said Three Persons may Meet in the Evenings of the Same Days in which the

Company in General Meet which shall excuse them from the Payment of Fines for Non-Attendance. They are however to pay their Fines in they do not attend in the Evening in the Same Manner as the Rest of the Company."

"At a Meeting of the Military Club on Thursday Morning June 16th 1774 Messrs Jonathan Ellis & John Carpenter were admitted Members of the Military Club as also Messrs Benjamin Hoppin and Silas Talbut."

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.

Theodore Foster,
Thomas Truman,
Joseph Snow, Junr.
Ebenezer Richmond,
John Allen,
Benajah Carpenter,
Wilson Rawson,
Gabriel Allen,
William Barton,
Charles Bowler,
Oliver Carpenter, Junr.
Asa Rawson,
Allen Peck,
Benj. Gladding,
Peter Taylor,
Thomas Jones,
Asa Franklin,
William Field,
Joseph Mumford,
Joseph Wiley,
Benjamin Greene,
Daniel Whitaker,
William Allen,
Simeon Williams,
Zadoc Williams,
Walker Harding,
John Carpenter,
Benjamin Hoppin,
Silas Talbut.

"QUALITY, THE PREVAILING ELEMENT IN REPRESENTATION," Is the title of a suggestive and well-written paper read before this society by Mr. William B. Weeden, Dec. 11, 1894. The paper had been previously read before the American Antiquarian Society and has been printed with the proceedings of that society. Mr. Weeden's review of the course pursued by the freemen of the colonies and states of this section of country are calculated to lead to a right course of action to secure the best results in time to come. Another paper, pointing out some important measures to that end, would constitute a fitting supplement, and would be most cordially welcomed.

COMMUNICATIONS, EDITORIAL NOTES, AND CULLINGS.

PROVIDENCE, July 10, 1895.

MR. PERRY,

Dear Sir: I note the quotation from J. H. Morrison's letter to you of June 9th, printed in the July number of the Rhode Island Historical Society's publication, wherein it is stated that "among the iron articles made in Scituate at an early date were iron tobacco pipes, said to have been made by one Jabez Hopkins, and swords of excellent quality by his son, Ezekiel Hopkins." I also notice your call for a tracer of the family line of Jabez and Ezekiel, father and son, presumably addressed to me.

Jabez, or Jabish as it was sometimes called, was a son of William and Deborah (Allen) Hopkins, born at the homestead of his father and grandfather, at Louisquissett, in the town of what is now Lincoln, near the village of Manville, July 15, 1713, and died (probably) at Glocester, July 1, 1790. His last recorded residence in 1772, was located there. His wife was Bethiah ——, born March 6, 1715, died March 15, 1781. Their children were: —

I. Deborah, b. June 12, 1735.
II. Isaac, b. December 23, 1736.
III. Nehemiah, b. March 6, 1739.
IV. Phebe, b. July 27, 1741.
V. Hannah, b. October 25, 1743.
VI. Alce, b. September 8, 1746.
VII. Seth, b. August 8, 1748. Married Mary Darling, at Glocester, November 22, 1772.
VIII. Thomas, b. November 18, 1750.

Jabez's father's family removed to Scituate about the year 1733, but at the date of his son Seth's marriage, in 1772, his

residence was in Glocester. I know of no other Jabez Hopkins, and have no knowledge of this one's career. But as I find no son born to him that bore the name of Ezekiel, the information I impart has no value in connection with the inquiry moving to the investigation.

Jabez had an uncle Ezekiel, who died in Scituate in 1762, also a cousin Ezekiel, who married Mary Pray, but I have no dates in connection with the last named.

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT HOLBROOK.

The following gifts were received from the Hon. Thomas Davis, shortly before his decease on the 26th July last.

1. A marble bust of Mr. Davis's wife, Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, chiseled in Rome by the eminent artist, Paul Akers.

2. A plaster bust of Gerritt Smith, the eminent abolitionist and philanthropist, copied from a marble bust by the same artist.

3. A plaster bust of Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, copied from a marble bust by the same artist.

4. A history of the National Woman's Rights Movement, by Paulina Wright Davis.

5. *The Una*, a paper devoted to the Education of Woman, edited by Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, substantially bound in three volumes.

6. An original letter addressed by John Quincy Adams in 1838 to Oliver Johnson, corresponding secretary of the Rhode Island Antislavery Society.

"ANCIENT EGYPT

In the light of modern discoveries, historical, pictorial and descriptive, by Charles H. Davis, M. D., Ph. D." An admirably bound folio volume of upwards 400 pages, illustrated without regard to cost was added to the society's library early this year, the gift of our associate, Mr. Thomas Spencer Mitchell. This volume needs only to be examined to be appreciated by persons interested in the history of Egypt. The editor of this quarterly has found in this work admirable illustrations of scenes and objects which he witnessed many years ago.

Documents bearing upon the record of Commodore Esek Hopkins of Rhode Island, Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy, December 22, 1775, to March 26, 1776. Note.—Unless otherwise stated, the following are from Force's "American Archives."

Two series of typewritten papers with the above title have been lately given to the library by Mr. Richard S. Howland, the editor of the *Providence Journal.* These papers give a vivid idea of the situation of Com. Hopkins during his official career and for sometime afterwards. His trials, joys and sorrows from January, 1776, onward are here set forth in a very definite manner. These papers will lead to a verdict from which there can be no appeal. With these documents in hand some fine spun theories that have been put forth derogatory to the character of Com. Hopkins will be readily set aside. The papers have been bound to correspond with three other volumes and now appear with the title, "Hopkin's Papers, Vol. IV."

A SILVER GOBLET FROM THE GASPEE

Was received August 20, 1895, a gift from Mr. David Fisher, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who is a descendant from Com. Abraham Whipple, the recognized leader of the Gaspee expedition. The goblet is duly labeled. It was taken from the Gaspee by Com. Abraham Whipple, on the morning of June 10, 1772, and passed through the hands of three of his descendants before reaching the historical cabinet. Its giver comes from his Michigan home with expressions of interest in the historical work that is here being carried forward. Well "booked-up" in family history, he lays his gift on the altar of his ancestral State in the hope that true manliness and the spirit of liberty and independence may be forever maintained.

MR. HENRY T. DROWNE, OF NEW YORK.

This gentleman, whose efforts for the promotion of the objects of this society date back of his election as a corresponding member in 1859, does so much in various ways for the society that it is difficult to do him justice in a brief notice here. On learning of serious needs of the society's

library, he has repeatedly visited a score or more of New York bookstores, to supply these needs. He is unwearied in his efforts to honor and preserve the memory of worthy and patriotic citizens of his native State. While very many persons enjoy the privileges of the society without any suitable return, often, indeed, without even an expession of gratitude, Mr. Drowne and other persons whose names are on our list of givers are ever striving to be useful. The last record of gifts from Mr. Drowne is thus: The "History of the Navy of the United States of America;" abridged in one volume. By J. Fenimore Cooper. 1841; "New York City Directory, 1893;" Engraved likenesses of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, and of John Paul Jones, together with several pamphlets of local interest.

"Records of the Bailey Family: Descendants of William Bailey of Newport, R. I., chiefly in the line of his son, Hugh Bailey of East Greenwich, R. I. Providence: 1895. 8vo, pp. 206. Only 100 copies printed." This is another work showing the industry, skill and enterprise of our associate, Charles W. Hopkins, who disclaims any credit except that of arranging the material furnished by a worthy step-mother, Hannah C. (Bailey) Hopkins.

PROVIDENCE DIRECTORY, 1895. NO. LV.

This gift from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Sampson, Murdock & Co., is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The house directory appeared as an introduction to last year's regular issue. This year the house directory constitutes a distinct volume. It is prepared with great care and serves as a supplement to the annual volume. The edition that was published was speedily sold at $2.50 each, and many applicants for copies cannot be supplied. Directories and tax-books constitute valuable historic material, and friends will confer a favor by seeing that the library is supplied with these publications.

Mrs. Sarah Alice Davis of this city has recently given a clothes line of excellent quality that was manufactured by

James Perry Butts in 1838, at a ropewalk near the old Tockwotton House. Mrs. Davis speaks of another ropewalk that was near the site of the present Point-Street Schoolhouse. A brief account of the old ropewalks and of the branch of Providence industry connected with them, would be of interest.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

A critical scholar who resides in a neighboring State has addressed to the editor of this quarterly a letter in which, after speaking appreciatively of the July number of this publication, he concludes his communication as follows:—

"I must not forget to say that the paper contributed by Caroline Hazard struck me as very graceful and full of interest. That on the old bridge, too, is valuable. It contains by implication, in one place, a touching testimony to the simplicity and old-fashioned honesty of the Founder of your State. I refer to the passage on the 118th page beginning: "Lo—(ving) Friends and Neighbors." To me this passage, so full of meaning, is worth pages of concocted encomiums. Your proof-reader must be a careful man, for I detected but one typographical error,—on page 114, 2d line, *then* for *than*."

The late George C. Mason has left a large collection of papers, letters, accounts current, bills and all sorts of papers, both written and printed, relating to American commerce in the latter part of the last century and the early part of the present century. Many of these papers belonged to the Hon. C. G. Champlin, his father, Christopher Champlin, his brother, George Champlin, and some of an earlier date of the Ayraults and Grants. These letters and papers are from all over the world and illustrate the methods of commerce in the early period of the United States. Cannot this Society secure these papers?

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Hon. Wm. T. Davis of Plymouth, Mass., who sailed for England in the Cephalonia from Boston, August 3, carried with him a bronze tablet, which will be erected by him in Scrooby in Nottinghainshire. The tablet is sufficiently ex-

plained by the following inscription which it bears: —

"This tablet is erected by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Massachusetts, United States of America, to mark the site of the Ancient Manor House, where lived William Brewster from 1588 to 1608, and where, in 1606, he organized the Pilgrim Church, of which he became ruling elder and with which he went in 1608 to Amsterdam, in 1609 to Leyden and in 1620 to Plymouth, where he died April 16, 1644." The size of the tablet is 24 x 29 inches.

LOUISBOURG.

The 150th anniversary of the surrender of Louisbourg, which was in 1745 the strongest French fortification in America, occurred on the fifteenth day of June last. The celebration of this anniversary took place under the general direction of the American Societies of Colonial Wars.

Rhode Island troops took part in the capture of Louisbourg.

GIBBON COMMEMORATION.

The last publication received from the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain is entitled, "Proceedings of the Gibbon Commemoration, 1794–1894. London. 4to, pp. 52, 1895." Edward Gibbon, the immortal author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," died in London in January, 1794, at the age of fifty-six. The commemoration exercises were under the auspices of the Royal Historical Society. The exhibition of manuscripts, books, pictures and relics of various kinds, proved of much interest. Among the commemoration committee were several eminent American historical scholars, including George P. Fisher of Yale University, John Fisk and Justin Winsor of Harvard.

The contents of the pamphlet comprise the proceedings of the meeting, November 15, 1894; the introductory speech of the president of the Royal Society, Sir Mount Stuart Grant Duff; an address by vice-president Frederic Harrison, and a catalogue of the exhibition. The memory of the great historian was duly honored.

More than forty years ago it was the privilege of the editor of this quarterly to spend some time in the Gibbon House at

Lausanne, and to read there an account of the historical work that was there performed in a brief period. Visiting Washington recently, he saw the bust of Gibbon in the library building that is being erected for the congressional library. In reply to his inquiry, "Why is Gibbon thus honored?" Came the prompt response, "Because he is deemed worthy to be one of two representatives of the historians of the World in this library." The other representative is Herodotus, who is often called the father of history.

NOTICE.

It may not be amiss to state here that scores of letters are received at the cabinet each year requesting information which cannot be furnished without researches and investigation, which the writers of these letters take it for granted will be made for them gratuitously. Indeed, some of these persons apparently expect the society to furnish paper, envelopes and postage-stamps as well as replies. It will be understood without saying, that while the society strives to facilitate and encourage the pursuit of family and local history, it will not wittingly grant favors to the class of persons here referred to.

The notice that appeared in the last issue (No. 10) of this quarterly relative to Mr. Dorr's paper on "The controversy between the Proprietors and the Freeholders of Providence" called forth decided expressions of interest. The offer of $50 by one member of the society to secure the publication of this paper is very encouraging. We need and must have cash to carry on our publication. Let ten other members subscribe ten dollars each and the paper will appear not only as a part of this quarterly, but in a volume by itself.

CORRIGENDA.

Though the July number of this quarterly called forth unusual expressions of interest, it contains some errors which should be corrected. See p. 102, line 22d: Com. Whipple was born in *1733*, not in *1773*. Page 97, line 4th, Thomas Howland was warden in *1857*, not in *1847*. The 4th line from

the bottom on p. 104 was printed correctly, Vienna, not *Venice*, as several correspondents insist it should be. See the quotation in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," Act V., Scene 1. Criticisms and corrections are solicited. Let notes be compared with a view to the attainment of truth.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors in North America was held in Providence, in September, 1895. This association comprises representatives from twelve of the United States and from the province of Toronto. The laws in all these States forbid that children under twelve years of age be employed in factories or workshops. In some of these States the limit is fourteen years. The existence and enforcement of such laws are needful for the progress of civilization and humanity.

LOTTERYVILLE IN WESTERLY.

Capt. A. A. Folsom of Brookline, Mass., having seen a sign-post between Watch Hill and Westerly, entitled, "Lotteryville," asks for an explanation of this unique name. In the R. I. State Census of 1885, page 67, is the following: "Lottery (a village in Westerly), so-called from the lottery grant of Joseph Pendleton, to whom the land belonged." The admirable paper entitled, "A Century of Lotteries in Rhode Island," lately read before the Historical Society, by the Hon. John H. Stiness, might throw additional light on the name of this village. Any further explanation will be welcomed.

THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Was formed by the State Editorial Association in 1875. It seems but the other day since its appeals for aid and coöperation were sent forth to sister institutions throughout the country. It is, to-day, a vigorous institution with collections and means of usefulness that are regarded with marked interest by veteran organizations that readily recall its origin. The following is an abstract from its last report: "The total of the library at the present time is as follows: 15,874 bound volumes of books; 48,617 unbound volumes and pamphlets;

15,409 bound newspaper files and volumes of periodicals; in all, 79,900 volumes." This is a good showing for a society only twenty years old.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON

Is now nearing completion. It proved to me one of the most attractive points of interest in the national capital. A quiet walk through various parts of this immense structure is distinctly recalled. A high order of art and skill is manifest at every turn. Since my return, I have received from Mr. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, a pamphlet containing a full explanation of the building. The following extract will give some idea of efforts to reproduce here images of great men of all times.

"The statuary for the Reading Room comprises eight colossal emblematic figures representing: Art, by Augustus St. Gaudens; History, by Daniel C. French; Philosophy, by B. L. Pratt; Poetry, by J. Q. A. Ward; Science, by John Donoghue; Law, by Paul W. Bartlett; Commerce, by John Flanagan; and Religion, by Theodore Baur. Two representative men for each subject are cast in bronze statues of heroic size, to be arranged in groups around the galleries of the rotunda. Philosophy is represented by Plato and Lord Bacon; History, by Herodotus and Gibbon; Poetry, by Homer and Shakespeare; Art (embracing painting, sculpture, and music), by Michael Angelo and Beethoven; Science, by Newton and Henry; Law, by Solon and Kent; Commerce, by Columbus and Fulton; and Religion, by Moses and St. Paul.

"Besides these sixteen full-length bronze statues, there are nine colossal busts, carved in granite, for the central front of the façade, over the pediments, and in the circular windows above the grand entrance. These busts represent Demosthenes, Dante, Scott (by Adams), Irving, Hawthorne, Emerson (by Hartley), Franklin, Macaulay, and Goethe (by Ruchstuhl).

"All the sculptured decorations are executed by competent artists, selected by three members of the National Society of Sculptors.

"Among the sculptors whose designs are to be used (in-

cluding contributions by the artists before named) are C. H. Niehaus, George E. Bissell, Louis St. Gaudens, John T. Boyle, C. E. Dallin, F. W. MacMonnies, Olin L. Warner, and George Barnard."

RHODE ISLAND IN THE NATIONAL STATUE GALLERY.

Rhode Island is fortunate in being represented in the statue gallery of the national capitol by such typical historic men as Roger Williams, the founder of the State, and Nathanael Greene, who was second only to Washington as a military leader in the Revolutionary War. The title of these two men to the honor of having their statues in the capitol is probably unquestioned; but the question is often asked whether their statues duly represent them. Williams says in his "Key" (page 58), "I never saw any (Indians) so to forget nature itself in such excessive length (of hair) and monstrous fashion as to the shame of the English nation I now (with grief) see my countrymen in England are degenerated unto." Yet notwithstanding this expression of disgust at having long-haired fellow-countrymen, Williams is represented as a typical long-haired Englishman. The objection that is made to the statue of Gen. Greene is even more serious. The face on the statue, it is claimed, resembles but slightly the face that appears in authentic portraits. It does not indicate the character of the man as it should.

Some visitors at the national capital derive the greatest satisfaction from a view of Washington and its surrounding country taken 500 feet above the ground, from the Washington Monument; others are best entertained at the national museum; others derive most instruction in the statue gallery of the capitol; others dwell with most interest on remarkable pictures, one of which is Powell's famous "Battle of Lake Erie." The writer of this notice, however, was most instructed by quietly surveying the new library building and trying to understand its various artistic representations. It was also no small pleasure for him to see the portrait of the Bey of Tunis in the corridor of the Department of State, which portrait was placed there thirty years ago through his agency, and it is a pleasure also to report that the portrait

of Washington, which he soon after delivered in the name of the President of the United States to the Bey of Tunis, still holds its honored place in the best palace of the Tunisian capital.

THE DEFENCE OF PROVIDENCE IN 1814.

This library contains a manuscript book in which 53 folio pages are taken up with an account of public meetings and meetings of committees appointed for the defence of the State in 1814. The late president of this society, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, who acted in behalf of the Committee of Public Safety, has here and elsewhere given some estimate of the work done around Providence and in other parts of the State. This book is introduced as follows: —

"THE FOLLOWING MEMORANDUM

"Will show as nearly as could be ascertained at the time, the amount of labor expended in constructing Fortifications in the vicinity of Providence in September and October 1814, during the late war with England, as collected by Z. Allen when Secretary of the *Committee of Defense.*"

	Days of Labor.
United Train of Artillery performed about	145
Greene Association	55
Marine Artillery	120
Volunteer Company	78
Light Dragoons	60
Cadets	140
Students of Brown University	120
Gentlemen of the Bar	28
Freemasons	200
Free People of Color	96
Inhabitants of Seekonk	150
" " Glocester	120
" " Scituate	165
" " Smithfield	70
" " Johnston	190
" " Burrillville	60
" " Foster & North Providence	100
" " Cumberland & Mendon	90
" " Company of Horse	33
" " Providence	980
Various other Volunteers	160
Total labor	3160 Days.

GENEALOGIES, CATALOGUES,

HISTORIES,

PRINTED BY - SNOW & FARNHAM,

15 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CORY BROTHERS COMPANY,

... DEALERS IN Pianos and Organs,

Tuning and Repairing a Specialty.

ZEPH. E. CORY, Manager.
GEORGE ALBERT RICE, Treas.
Telephone 1036.

397 WESTMINSTER STREET,
LYMAN BUILDING,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

REMOVAL.

Having removed to new quarters, we are now prepared to do all kinds of first-class

JOB PRINTING

neatly and quickly. Special attention given to pamphlet work.

CASEY BROTHERS,

Hanley Building. 63 WASHINGTON STREET.

SCHOLFIELD'S
Commercial College,

244 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Founded by A. G. Scholfield, June, 1846.
Writing, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Common English branches, Painting in Oil and Water colors, and Mechanical Drawing. For College Circular, address

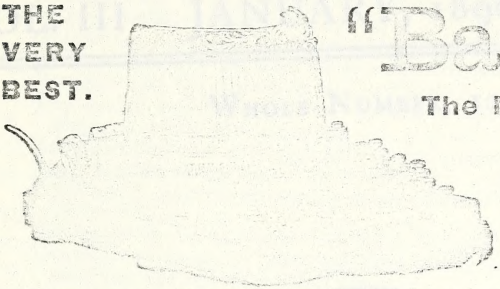
SCHOLFIELD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CATALOGUES,
HISTORIES,
SNOW & FARNHAM,
CUSTOM HOUSE STREET,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CORY BROTHERS COMPANY,
Pianos and
Organs,
Tuning and Repairing
a Specialty.
LYMAN BUILDING,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
REMOVAL.
do all kinds of first-class
JOB PRINTING
CASEY BROTHERS,
63 WASHINGTON STREET.
SCHOLFIELD'S
Commercial College,
Common English branches, Painting in Oil and Water colors,
SCHOLFIELD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup
Company,

239 to 249 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

THE VERY BEST.



"Bar-Lock"

The Modern Writing Machine.

Visible Writing.
Perfect Alignment.
Adapted to all kinds of ruled paper.

21 Studley Bldg. STEPHEN WATERMAN, State Agent, Providence, R. I.

STANDARD PRINTING CO., PROVIDENCE.
5 WASHINGTON ROW.

GENERAL PRINTERS,
ARE THE PRINTERS OF THIS PUBLICATION.

Early Rhode Island Houses,

By NORMAN M. ISHAM,

with 60 full-page plates. Price, $2.50
Edition limited to 250 copies.

Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW SERIES

VOL. III JANUARY, 1896 NO. 4

WHOLE NUMBER, 12



PROVIDENCE, R. I. - - - PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD PRINTING CO., PROVIDENCE

[Entered at the Post-Office at Providence, R. I., Aug. 11, 1893, as second-class matter]

Editor,
AMOS PERRY.

CONTENTS, JANUARY, 1896.

PAGE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF PROVIDENCE, AND THEIR CONTROVERSIES WITH THE FREEHOLDERS. By Henry C. Dorr. Continued from page 158.
- Land obtained from the Indians. Was it to be regarded as Williams's individual property, or his only in a corporate capacity? 199
- Site of the Garrison House of Providence 199
- Harris's Plea to His Majesty's Court 200
- "Town Fellowship," how made up 202
- Gorton not a moneyless adventurer 210
- Serious results of the disorders in Providence 215
- Newport and the Secession of Coddington 216
- The landed polity established by the Proprietors lasted with slight changes nearly two centuries 219
- Religious disputes and political controversies were bitter 220-21
- The "landed democracy" proceeded in its own way 222
- Proprietors secured exemption from all taxation except on their individual estates 225
- The cases of Joshua Verin and John Clawson 227-29
- Transfers of property informal, and deeds not considered necessary until the time of the second charter 229

PORTRAITS IN THE CITY HALL OF PROVIDENCE 231

The place for Genealogy in Literature. A paper by Mr. John O. Austin .. 238

The Pig Case. Who will explain it? 241

Vampire Superstitions in the Southern Counties of the State 241

Genealogical Chart of James Burrill and Wife 242

Genealogical Chart of Sarah Jenckes 243

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS:
- Capt. Thomas Cheney's Company in an Expedition against Canada in 1746-47 244
- Mr. John Nicholas Brown solicits information as to who was the *Nicholas Brown* in that Company 245
- Providence regarded as Missionary ground 246
- A man in Providence manumits his wife 246
- A bronze Statue of the founder of the State on the pinnacle of the new State House 247
- Our Public Records and Papers. What must be done to preserve them. Lecture by R. T. Swan, Esq. 248
- An appeal for aid to secure copies of Original Revolutionary Rolls .. 249
- Advertisements 250

General Index i

Publication Committee:

JAMES G. VOSE, AMASA M. EATON,
WILFRED H. MUNRO, JOHN H. STINESS,
AMOS PERRY, FRED A. ARNOLD,
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

The quarterly volume begins with April and ends with January. It is issued at one dollar a year in advance, or at fifty cents for single copies. Life members are entitled to the publication; active members, only after the payment of their annual tax of three dollars.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. III., NO. 3.]

power out of my hands, yet they still yielded to my grand desire of propagating a public interest, & confessed themselves but as feoffees for all the many scores who were received afterwards,—paid the 30*sh.* not to the purchasors so called, as Proprietors, but as feoffees for a *Town Stock:* & William ffield the builder of this house, & others, openly told the new comers that they must not think that they bought & sold the right to all the lands & meadows in common, & 100 acres presently, & power of voting, & all for 30*sh.* but that it went to a town & public use," &c.*

It is needless to multiply citations from Williams to prove his understanding of his deed to his associates. But they had other views of their own rights and interests, and would not abandon them without contest. They have left no diaries or letters, except a few by William Harris. It appears sufficiently from Williams's own writings that they had come to Providence with no clear understanding of their mutual relations.† Williams says in his "answer," "He" (*i. e.,* Wm. Harris) "chargeth Roger Williams for taking the land of Providence in his own name, which should have been taken in the name of those which came up with him." Whether this were a correct view of the matter or not, it is certain that many of the ablest of the planters of Mooshassuc entertained it. They were confronted at the outset with the questions whether this were to be an Indian mission under the direction of Williams or a town, and how far Williams's opinions were to be authoritative or decisive. They began with the debate as to whether the soil were individual property or corporate, like the land now held by the city at Field's Point, the Dexter Asylum, or Roger Williams Park. It was Williams's habit, as we shall see, to act upon his own opin-

*The house where Williams was then writing, was at that time the house of Thomas ffield. It was afterwards "fortified" and was the "garrison house" during Philip's War. It was the largest house in Providence. It stood upon the lot where the Providence Bank now stands, at a short distance eastward from the street. The last of the Field owners sold the property to Joseph Brown. Through his family it came to the Providence Bank.

†See also Rider's Hist. Tract No. 14, pp. 53, 55, 56 57.

ions or impulses without consulting others, however their rights might be affected by what he did. So it was with respect to this vague and ineffective "Initial deed." But here he had his opponents at a disadvantage. He alone had any influence with the sachems, and the townsmen must take such a deed as he chose to give them or lose the territory altogether. No other person could obtain a grant of it.

They hesitated during several months. Harris says in his "answer," or plea to his majesty's court, that "Williams's writing initials in his deed was a mere pretence of haste ; that he promised a more formal deed, but that when one was drawn & tendered to him he refused to sign it." At last the townsmen sullenly acquiesced,—accepted the "Initial deed,"—and resolved to indemnify themselves in some way. They did so effectually.

There was something to be said in their behalf. From the hasty manner of the foundation there had been no definite understanding of the views of both parties as there should have been. They had all lost something,—the greater part of their substance and all their prospects in Massachusetts. They doubtless looked for some compensation for their sufferings beyond the thirty shillings' worth of wilderness land which Williams had allowed to each of them. The "Initial deed" created no express trust. This was only Williams's inference. There were no means of enforcing the application to public purposes of money arising from the sale of lots. Here, in the absence of any coercive judicial power, was the weak point of Williams's whole machinery. The creation and management of city property had been familiar in England for centuries. But Williams did not seek advice from any quarter as to the proper mode of applying real estate to specific objects. He had consented to a mere government by arbitration, and he had no means of preventing the diversion of his grant to any purpose whatsoever. He had required no covenants or conditions from his grantees, and they, or Harris at least, soon perceived the weakness of their obligations.

Their title was not such as they had expected or desired, but as they could obtain no other, they went on under its

security to build and plant. There was no question at the time that the estates within their bounds were both permanent and corporeal.

That there was dissatisfaction at the first seems evident from the fact that the Pawtuxet "purchase" was contemporaneous with the "Initial deed." Williams has not left it a secret that the beginning of the town was not in harmony and peace. The grave question was left unsettled whether the new domain was to be the property of the whole society and of its political successors of the same "fellowship of vote," the few original settlers receiving only small allotments of homesteads and farms, or whether they and their heirs were to be tenants in common of the whole purchase, for their own private use. Williams seems to have been even alarmed at the dissatisfaction which he had created among his followers by the vague phraseology of his "Initial deed," for which he would substitute no other. There was a widespread uncertainity as to the future. New purchasers were arriving to partake of the freedom of Mooshassuc. These found the whole tract claimed by a few "purchasers," or "proprietors," who could at their pleasure exclude any one from the soil. These last were equally discontented with the small allotments which had been made to them. The separation between Proprietors and Freeholders at large began thus early. This is Williams's explanation* in his defence against William Harris: "I have always been blamed for being too mild, & the truth is Chase Brown [a misprint for Chad Brown], a wise & Godly soul, now with God, with myself, brought the murmuring after-comers & the first *monopolizing twelve* to a oneness by arbitration, chosen out of ourselves, & Pawtuxet was allowed (only for peace's sake) to the first twelve, and the twelve gave me a share, which I accepted, after the arbitration." Something must be done to allay the excitement, and Pawtuxet lands were the price of peace.† By an agreement as informal as any of the preceding, and perhaps of uncertain date as to month and day, "the meadow ground" at Pawtuxet, bounding upon the fresh river upon

*Rider's Hist. Tract No. 14, p. 58.

†See Bartlett's R. I. Col. Records, Vol. I., pp. 19, 20, 21.

both sides, "is to be impropriated unto 13 persons being now incorporate with our Towne of Providence." The purchase money for Pawtuxet (£20) was to be paid to Roger Williams. Harris and the first twelve comers were thus in some measure consoled by the grant of large and valuable estates for the small homesteads which were their allotments under Williams's deed. Among the Pawtuxet men were those who retained the greatest sympathy with the civil and religious ideas of Boston, as they proved at no distant day. No new town was created. Like every thing else, this was left to the future. The bounds of the "Pawtuxet purchase" were so vague and unskillful that they furnished the material for a controversy which lasted more than seventy years. But they purchased a present peace and nothing more was expected. Had the far-seeing project of Williams been adopted, and had the Indian purchase been made a trust-fund, held by the town, there would have been, during two or three generations, some revenue; first, for highways and bridges and other works of immediate necessity which would have attracted immigration, — and afterwards for schools and other public institutions, without which free government was impracticable. The other alternative, which in the end was chosen, was the diversion of the whole estate to the profit of a private corporation, without regard to the interest of the commonwealth. Williams, like his followers, was borne away by enthusiasm for a rule by popular consent and arbitration. When it was too late he found that the unenlightened majority of his followers could act at their own pleasure. They were parties, witnesses and judges in the popular courts which they established.

The twelve grantees of Williams's "Initial deed" soon learned by experience that their rough and impracticable estate could only be managed by a society. During some years most of the new comers who had the means of purchasing property, were admitted into the "Town Fellowship" and became "purchasers," or "proprietors." Immigrants were not very many, and during several years the Proprietors were in fact the town. So long as this arrangement served their purpose, they readily agreed that the lands were conveyed to them as a society.

The "report of arbitrators at Providence," "containing proposals for a form of government,"* agrees that the disposing of the lands belonging to the "*Town*" of Providence shall be "in the whole inhabitants, by the choice of five men," "for general disposeall." But those who were not Proprietors were not yet voters, and it was not then foreseen that they would be. Some expenditures for surveys and for the care of the estate were needed at an early day. The Proprietors who constituted the "Town fellowship," soon formed a private society for the care of their estate and to determine whom they should admit into their number. Through the original defectiveness of the town records and the destruction of documents, in 1676, and in later times, the beginning of the Proprietors' association cannot now be ascertained, nor the circumstances of its origin. It was during many years zealous and adroit in its management of the town meeting and was not less so after the Proprietors had ceased to be a majority of the freemen and while enough of the estate remained to be a subject of attack or controversy.

There was little variety in the occupations of the members of the "Town fellowship." It was without skilled artizans, mechanics or professional men, and, save Williams, it had no man of liberal education. It had no coercive authority— had not even a constable, but was merely a voluntary association. It was subject from its earliest days to violent discontents and disturbances. The purchasers from Williams, the original twelve and their successors, insisted upon the sole enjoyment of the "fellowship of vote," in the town meeting. The landless younger portion of the society still claimed that they should not be excluded from the body politic, as we have seen that they claimed at the beginning.† No State or society lasts long before its members break into at least two parties, and Mooshassuc was no exception to the rule. There appeared at an early day the germs of two parties, which grew stronger as the town increased, and kept it in perpetual turmoil. Some were disappointed in what they found here, and some were captious and discontented. Some

*Bartlett's R. I. Records, Vol. I., Sec. 2, p. 28.

†Williams's letter to Winthrop, 1636–7.

had come from Massachusetts to escape its intolerance and the arbitrary rule of its magistrates and elders. Beyond this, which was but negative, they had but few positive opinions in common. About twelve families sympathized with Williams in his religious opinions, but the majority kept aloof from all associations of the kind. Some were noisy declaimers, like Hugh Bewitt,—only in their element in a controversy which seemed the more welcome as it was the more profitless,—and who seemed better fitted to receive toleration than to give it. Some were political agitators like Gregory Dexter, who had spent their lives in revolutionary debates in England, and whose ideas concerning the foundations of civil authority and property were shadowy and indistinct. Many of the small freeholders shared with Williams in the belief that the lands purchased from the Narragansetts were held by the Proprietors assembled in town meeting only in trust for the whole body of the "freemen" admitted to "inhabitancy." Against all these were the "Proprietors or Purchasers," who claimed that the land was administered only by the town meeting, for the sole use of those who had paid for it and who had borne the burden of the settlement. Some of these were among the most prominent citizens, and men of no little ability. They saw that Williams's purchase would one day be of far greater value, and desired to secure for their children the benefit of their fathers' labor. They contended that their purchase from Williams was their own private estate. These parties were in full activity until the Indian war, which brought an unexpected solution of much of the difficulty. They were permanent, for they represented interests of a permanent character. The feeling that they were unjustly treated could not be allayed, while the less wealthy freemen saw the most valuable purchases of woods and waters restricted to the few, who could limit their own numbers and apportion the domain among themselves.

The "agreement" subscribed by the "second comers," or the "second set admitted," contains the terms of "fellowship" —we can scarcely call it "citizenship"—in the voluntary association at Mooshassuc.*

*See Bartlett's R. I. Col. Records, Vol. I., p. 14.

The precise time of the arrival of the party of "second comers," or the "second set admitted," is not known. It included Chad Brown, William and Benedict Arnold, John Field, William Wickenden and others, afterwards conspicuous in town and colony. This was the "agreement" of the "second comers:" "We, whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the Town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves, in active & passive obedience, to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body in an orderly way, by the major consent of the present inhabitants, *masters of families*, incorporated together in a town fellowship, and others whom they shall admit with them, only in civil things." The whole government was to be by consent and arbitration, and the right of voting was reserved to heads of families. All others admitted subscribed some similar writing or agreement. As immigrants arrived after 1638,—few indeed in numbers during the first years,—they were subjected to a strict examination by the town meeting. During several years this town meeting was composed of "Purchasers;" *i. e.*, holders of Proprietors' shares alone. Their scrutiny was rigorous. Little was left unknown as to the candidate—who he was, whence he came, and how much he brought with him. If he possessed sufficient means, few objections were interposed. Solvency has at all times held the same place in Rhode Island which Puritan orthodoxy once occupied in Massachusetts. If an aspirant to the "town fellowship" showed himself to be in no danger of becoming chargeable to the public, his future brethren charitably concluded that he was sufficiently orthodox to have his abode among them. After being admitted as "an inhabitant" he then applied to the Proprietors as a distinct association for leave to become a purchaser of a "Proprietor's right," or "share." To each person thus admitted, there was measured out by the "Proprietors' surveyors," one hundred acres of meadow or other land, a "six acre lot," or a "stated common lot," as near as might be to his homestead, and a "house lot," or "home share," of about six acres with a front of from sixty to eighty feet on the "Town streete," and extending backward to the swamp, where is now Hope Street. The proprie-

tors' surveyors were directed to make their returns to the town meeting. As appurtenant to these grants, the new "proprietor" had also his fractional share in the purchase money arising from future sales of Proprietors' lands. He was not required by any law, deed, or custom to account for it to the town treasurer. The town meeting in due time confirmed the surveyors' return, and the vote was entered in the "Town booke." The survey and its confirmation were generally the sole evidences of the title. Few deeds were executed in Providence during the years of the first charter. Only one book was used for all public records. The meetings of the same persons as proprietors of the purchase and as freemen of the town were holden at the same time and place. They both had the same moderator and clerk and were in all respects but one body, save that in later days, when the owners of small freeholds had become voters, the Proprietors only were admitted to vote upon matters relating to the so-called "common lands." The proceedings of both bodies were entered indiscriminately in the "Town booke," and it is not always clear in which capacity an act was done.

The most conspicuous figures in this contentious little assembly were Roger Williams, William Harris and Thomas Olney. All of them were men of resolute will, and Harris and Olney had no little executive ability, in which Williams was especially wanting. Williams was at the head of the popular party and Olney and Harris were the leaders of the Proprietors. Olney found that the care of his religious society did not require so much of his attention as to prevent his transacting a large part of the business of the town in the town clerk's office and elsewhere. In that age politics were controlled by religious doctrines, which also colored all English radicalism. This did not then as now attack the great biblical institution of landed property, or even the English modification of it. Olney, who stood in the front rank of the political liberals of his day, was as firmly devoted to the landed interest in Providence as the staunchest churchman could have been. The lines which then divided political parties often coincided with those of religious sects. The Proprietors found it for their advantage that the chief orator of Provi-

dence, who was one of the heads of its only religious society, was wholly devoted to their interests. Harris had equal influence over that increasing body of freemen, whose devotional spirit was their least conspicuous characteristic. As time went on the Proprietors at large became weary of the contentions about private matters, which formed so large a share of public business. Thus says Williams, 24th August, 1669, so called: "Grant that there have been discourses & agitations many, about y^e^ lands and purchasers, yet is it not reasonable & righteous in all men's eyes, y^t^ since there are so many purchasers who ordinarily doe not & others that will not come to y^e^ towne meeting, yet their consent should be had, & the consent of that majoritie should determine the matters of their purchase, & oblige the minor, differing from them."* All such absentees were willing to leave their interests in the charge of Olney and Harris. At a very early period the whole body of Proprietors become strongly organized, with able and sagacious representatives. These retained their leadership during life and handed it on to successors in a generation when the Proprietors were far less than the majority of the town.†

Other causes for the scanty attendance at the town meetings might be found. In the early days of the town each householder was authorized to leave one man of his family at home on town meeting and training days, as a safeguard against Indians. It was, as years went on, yet more difficult to procure a quorum in an assembly where all legislative, executive and judicial business was transacted by the same body as was also that of sales and exchange of lands. Special meetings could also be called on the requisition of any freeman who fancied that he had an affair of his own of sufficient importance to be inflicted upon his neighbors.

These rude political arrangements, with all their difficulties about boundary lines, majorities and special town meetings,

*Williams, as we have seen, always desired that the majority of the whole town meeting should decide upon sales of the town lands, and not the majority of the Proprietors alone, but he met with no success unto the end of his days.

†Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 77.

answered the purpose of the settlers, so long as their numbers were but few. The written memorials of the first ten years of the town, are now, if they have not always been, very scanty and imperfect. They give a vague and indistinct view of its affairs. Yet there are indications that controversies were numerous and acrid even at that early day. The voluntary association, or "town fellowship," which endeavored to supply the place of government, but without coercive force, was but ill adapted to a community in which there was any considerable number of discontented people. It could only work harmoniously so long as the association of Proprietors was nearly coextensive with the town. The machine was in danger of going to pieces so soon as any considerable body of the inhabitants refused farther assent to a voluntary agreement, by which the townsmen were subjected to a close corporation of the first settlers. This occurred at an early period, but we have scanty information respecting the details.

The doctrine that civil government was nothing but a voluntary agreement, and that judicial authority was mere arbitration, did not tend to strengthen the State. Disorders began at an early day, and the town had no courts or magistrates which could repress them,— not even a constable. Young and landless men looked with envy upon "Proprietors" who were, or claimed to be, the sole owners of the unsold lands, and would not, if they could, prevent it, endure a monopoly of what seemed to be the gifts of nature. In England, at that day, when old opinions and institutions were becoming unsettled and were ready to fall, obscure religious fanatics began to hold forth doctrines about property, which all Christian denominations now repudiate and which belong only to the platform of atheism and anarchy. Some few, such as these, may have found their way to Providence, even at that early day. The smaller freeholders felt little scruple in helping themselves from the "common lands" whenever they needed timber, firewood or supplies, or food for their goats and swine, then a large part of their sustenance. Some of their acts were prompted by recklessness and malice,— such were the cutting down of trees bearing surveyor's landmarks. The Proprietors made, it seems, some feeble attempts

to restrain trespassers. They only succeeded in irritating and increasing the prevailing discontents.* Enmity between classes went on and the acrimonious discussions which attended it. Every thing was prepared for an onslaught upon the voluntary association, so soon as a leader should appear. He was not far to seek, for it was an age of revolutionary ideas. I have in a former paper reviewed at some length the life and character of Samuel Gorton. Little more needs to be said at present than that he was possessed of more literary education than any of the founders, save Williams. He was acquainted with Hebrew and with the Greek of the New Testatment, and had a large acquaintance with the controversies then resounding upon every side. He could suggest doubts and difficulties respecting a great variety of religious topics, although he had no well-defined system of his own. In law and politics he understood his rights as an Englishman, better than did Williams or the Proprietors, or the elders and magistrates of Massachusetts. He knew that they had no right to banish or expel him from their territory, and against them he appears to have asserted no propositions which he could not legally maintain. He avowed monarchical opinions of the old Biblical pattern and showed small respect for any colonial government which had not legal authority, meaning thereby, the sanction of the crown. He deferred to the authority of Massachusetts, for Massachusetts had a charter and was administered in the king's name. Gorton well knew that in the view of Westminster Hall, the Proprietors of Mooshassuc were only squatters upon the king's domain, who were bent upon closing it against all other squatters but themselves. He had never become a party to their voluntary association, for he knew that it was merely void. He then, as at all other times, showed the courage of his convictions and a wonderful talent for being disagreeable to all whose belief and practices differed from his own. He was always ready to defy any authority which did not proceed from the Crown. He was no anarchist or bawler of what he deemed a philosophical theory of property and rights, to be put in force at the expense of other people. If he told the

*All these things happened after the incorporation of the town, and there is no reason to doubt that they were even more common before it.

Proprietors of Mooshassuc that their land monopoly was invalid,—that they had no rights by a private agreement of their own to exclude the king's subjects from the king's domains, he was not far from the truth. We know the character of his doctrine only by its reflex effect upon Williams and Harris. He was himself a landholder. He was no otherwise an atheist or fomenter of sedition than as any one who denied the authority of Massachusetts elders would have been so represented by them, or than as one who claimed against them the rights of a British subject under the common law.* Gorton was no moneyless adventurer. His father had been a London merchant and a member of a guild, and his own wealth (from the length and persistence of his legal controversies in England) seems to have exceeded that of any of the Proprietors of Mooshassuc. Gorton *settled* in Providence sometime before the 17th of November, 1641, and in January, 1642, he purchased land at Pawtuxet. Soon after his arrival here he began, as was his wont, to look about him for what was rotten in the State, and there was no lack of those who were ready to point it out to him. There were here young men discontented with their political disabilities, who had not found here the equality which had been promised them, or which they had promised to themselves. Others had found no satisfactory administration of justice. Gorton felt little respect for the doctrinal peculiarities of either Williams or of his opponents, and was quite their equal as a disputant. In a society which numbered such leading men as Gregory Dexter, he was in no want of aid in an attack upon the rule of the Proprietors. The outbreak was not sudden. The way had been prepared for it by the discussions of the title of Williams's grantees, and by the unfriendly relations of the early freemen. The landless young men gave to Gorton ready audience. The excitement spread among the small freeholders, and soon Williams was apprehensive that their whole

*His banishment from Massachusetts and from Plymouth is not to his discredit. It was a proceeding unknown to the common law, and was inflicted upon many whom we do not esteem the less on that account. He was legally right in his contentions in Massachusetts and Plymouth. His error was, in supposing that the elders and magistrates would respect any law but their own arbitrary will.

polity would be at an end. The topics of Gorton's discourses here are nowhere distinctly set forth. They were probably not unlike those which he had discussed elsewhere—the want of any legal foundation for political rule. He found here no religious establishment to be an object of attack, but the so-called "town fellowship" was even more objectionable than that of Newport or even than the Corporation of Massachusetts Bay. It is obvious that the old grievance of the proprietors' title to the whole territory and their virtual monopoly of power were at the bottom of all the trouble. There is no improbability in Winthrop's account of its beginning.*

Some attack had been made by the Proprietors upon those who allowed their swine to run at large upon the "common."† This was followed by forcible resistance and the uproar began. Winthrop was probably misinformed in his statement that "the parties came armed into the field," or that it was a contest into which any religious element at that time entered. The settlers did not care enough about ministers or denominations to fight either for them or against them. There was no need of armed resistance to the majority, or of a violent or bloody revolution. The town and its officers were but a voluntary association, and by the refusal of a minority to fulfill their agreement, the "town fellowship" was at an end. There was, as yet, no legislature and no coercive force in any quarter. Massachusetts and Connecticut did not interfere. They were content to look on and wait until the Rhode Island towns fell to pieces, and then, as at Pawtuxet and Newport, they could come in and gather up the fragments.

We know not how long the tumult lasted. The town records of that time have perished, even if they have not been voluntarily suppressed. Their affairs must have seemed well-nigh desperate when the leading Proprietors could have addressed their letter to the government of Massachusetts, asking its aid and protection.‡ By this address it appears

*Winthrop's Journal (Savage's ed.), Vol. II., p. 59. "The trouble in Providence began about a trespass of swine."

†Legislation upon this subject was frequent during the early years of the town.

‡The letter of William Field, William Harris and eleven others, is contained in second Vol. R. I. Hist. Coll., Appendix II., pp. 19 to 23.

that there were daily tumults and affrays, caused by the attempts of the freemen, under stress of necessity, as they averred, to obtain subsistence for themselves and their cattle from the wild lands, and by the endeavors of the Proprietors to arrest the depredators, followed by their forcible resistance, so that the peace of the town was at an end. Winthrop's Journal, by Savage, Vol. II., p. 59: "We told them that except they did subject themselves to some jurisdiction, either Plymouth or ours, we had no calling or warrant to interfere in their contentions." Winthrop speaks of the writers — the leading Proprietors — as the "weaker party," as they undoubtedly were. The dignified reply of Massachusetts taught to all parties a useful lesson by which they did not fail to profit in the near future.

This is the only public document of the controversy which is extant. It sufficiently exhibits the public alarm and excitement when the men who had fled from Massachusetts five years before, now besought its armed interference in their behalf.

In the midst of the panic, Williams did not lose his self-possession. Perhaps he was not wholly displeased at what seemed the overthrow of those who had thwarted his own cherished designs. He did not unite in the letter to Massachusetts. His only reference to the whole affair is in his private correspondence with Governor Winthrop (Narragansett Club's ed., Williams's letters, p. 141), Providence, March 8, 1646,* concerning Samuel Gorton. "Master Gorton having foully abused high & low at Aquidneck is now bewitching & bemadding poor Providence, both with his unclean & foul censures of all the ministers of this country (for which I myself have in Christ's name withstood him) & also denying all visible & external ordinances, in depth of familism, against which I have a little disputed & written, & shall (the Most High assenting) to death. Paul said of Asia —Inhabitants of Providence (almost all) suck in his poison as at first they did at Aquidneck. Some *few* & myself withstand his inhabitation & town privileges, without his confes-

*There seems to be some error in the date as printed. Gorton was in England from 1644 to 1648, prosecuting his suit against Massachusetts.

sion & reformation of his uncivill & inhuman practices at Portsmouth. Yet the tide is too strong against us & I feare (if the framer of hearts help not), it will force me to little Patience, a little isle near to your Prudence," &c. It seems that after civil broils had in some degree subsided, Gorton resumed his polemics upon doctrinal matters and that from their effect upon the general opinions of the townsmen, Williams's alarm began. His sympathy with the men by whose arbitrary will he had been banished, and who not long afterwards murdered Miantonomo, whipped Obadiah Holmes, the Baptist, and hanged Quakers on Boston Common, will be remarked by the reader of this extract. There is but little other reference to Gorton in Williams's extant letters.* But a natural termination came to this tumult also. The voluntary association was as powerless to give redress to the poor freemen as to the proprietors. After some weeks or months of disturbance it left both where they began. Gorton's lack of executive ability and his restless disposition, did for the Proprietors more than they could have done for themselves. He saw a more inviting prospect in Pawtuxet and Warwick. He speedily availed himself of it and withdrew Williams came to the aid of his old opponents and assisted in restoring order. (See his letter, p. 149, Narragansett Club's edition.) The Proprietors who had converted his public trust into a land speculation had looked on with dismay. They now took heart again as they found that other parties were ready to join them in an effective government. They saw that they could not safely reject all the lessons which they had learned in England and in Massachusetts. If they hoped to exist as a community they must have a government.

This cloud passed over, but all parties saw that they must modify their projects and make some concessions. The Proprietors learned that their monopoly would avail them little in a community where property had only the support of a voluntary association. The dissentients saw that they could not afford to give to Massachusetts any opportunity for intervention, and all—that unless they put some restraint upon

*See also Winslow's "Hypocrisie Unmasked," p. 150, and Williams's letter to the town of Providence, urging peace between the parties.

*See also Winslow's "Hypocrisie Unmasked," p. 152, and Williams's letter to the town of Providence, urging peace between the parties.

their tendency to disorder, England, then becoming Puritan, would soon interfere in a fashion not agreeable to any, and would probably introduce among them a class of fellow-citizens and public officers whose notions of religious freedom were very unlike their own. Some of the Proprietors, like William Harris, were capable of thought upon political subjects. They saw the necessity of a legal foundation for their establishment and of including some who were not of their own body. It was evident, that in order to a harmonious town government, the right of voting could not be vested in the Proprietors or the house-holders alone. Heretofore, those who had been "received as inhabitants," had, if they possessed the means, purchased "proprietor's rights," or "shares," and had become members of their society. The "second comers," before mentioned, had brought some property with them. They had accepted the situation as they found it,—were zealous supporters of Harris and Olney, and gave little aid to Williams in maintaining his theory that the Indian purchase was to be "town stock." Some provision must be made for the "young men of whom we have much need," mentioned by Williams, who were from time to time arriving in yet larger numbers and who had but little to invest in lands. The Proprietors were divided in opinion. The followers of Thomas Olney opposed all concessions, but they were overruled by the more enlightened forecast of William Harris (See Williams's second letter to John Whipple, in Rider's Tract No. 14). The dispute ended by the creation of a new class of citizens who might become voters, with lower qualifications, which should be within the reach of all reputable citizens.

"The 9th of the 11th month, 1645 (January 19, 1645–6). We whose names are hereafter subscribed, having obtained a *free* grant of twenty-five acres of land apiece with right of commoning according to the said proportion of land from the *free* inhabitants of the Town of Providence, do thankfully accept of the same, & do hereby promise to yield active & passive obedience to the authority of (King & Parliament) established in this Colony, according to our charter, and to all such wholesome laws & orders that are or shall be made by the major consent of this Town of Providence, as also not

to claim any right to the purchase of the said Plantations nor any privilege of vote in the town affairs, until we shall be received as freemen of the said town of Providence."* This "agreement" was drawn up after the granting of the first (called the Earl of Warwick's) charter, but before any government had been organized under it. Many signatures of different dates are appended to the "Quarter-rights men's" agreement. They might be admitted to vote, but not to a *full* right of common. It was not intended to create a permanent class, but only to quiet a present trouble; and it accomplished its purpose. The effects of Gorton's agitation in overthrowing the voluntary association or "town fellowship" were permanent and beneficial. But his old enemies never forgave him for what he had done towards their downfall and carefully treasured up their wrath.

When the hubbub in Providence was quieted it was not easy to induce the other plantations to agree to a union with so turbulent a town. The disorders of Providence furnished to the men of Pawtuxet one of the chief pretexts for their secession to Massachusetts. Their cause of dissatisfaction had been at first only a question of land titles or boundaries. But in September, 1642, some of the Pawtuxet people seceded to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The town was brought into a speedy contest with its old enemies at Boston. Only a specimen need be given of the inconveniences which her dissentions brought upon Providence, during many disastrous years. Thus, so late as November 14, 1655. Town Meeting.† "Mr. R. Williams, Moderator." Ordered that the gathering of the rate at Pawtuxet be suspended until a letter be sent to the Massachusetts. "Town Meeting Records April 27, 29, 1656. At a Quarter Court, Mr. Roger Williams, Moderator * * it is ordered upon receipt of a letter

*A "right of common" is an incorporeal right of pasturage or other easement or profit in the land of another person or of the town. What the people of Providence called the "common" or the "common land" was the soil itself of which the Proprietors claimed to be tenants in common. It was not a "common" in any legal sense, but only unenclosed and unimproved land claimed by the Proprietors.

†Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., pp. 90, 93.

from the Governor of the Bay, that a man be sent thither to treat about the business of Pawtuxet." Thomas Olney was the commissioner. Mooshassuc was forced to submit to the commands of Massachusetts to her great injury and loss. During several years she derived no revenue from her most populous dependency. The secession of Pawtuxet lasted until 1658. The planters there had then discovered that their gain by absorption into the larger province would be but small. They grew weary of the contemptuous patronage of Massachusetts and of their inferior position in a colony from which they had hoped for greater freedom and security. Massachusetts was willing to let them go and troubled them no more. A like dissatisfaction prevailed in Newport even after the Earl of Warwick's charter, and led to equally disastrous results in the secession of Coddington. The laws of Newport were not unlike those of Providence, but she was more vigorous in their execution. She made no boast of being a voluntary association, but submitted to it only as a necessity. The people of Newport were never in cordial sympathy with those of Providence in relation to many subjects pertaining to religion and learning and social life. They readily listened to emissaries from Plymouth who urged their separation from turbulent Providence and a union with their more orderly neighbors of Plymouth. These things belong to the history of the colony—not of the town, but they require notice as part of the evil results of the attempts in Providence to live without law and to govern without a government. After they had regained the control of the town meeting the Proprietors were supported by all parties in their endeavors to effect a union with the other towns. Warwick was not reluctant, but the people were few. It was not easy to induce the people of Newport to join in an application for a colonial charter. The founders of Newport counted among themselves some who had been high in social station in Boston, and they did not hesitate to give utterance to their opinions about Mooshassuc. Some years passed before anything could be accomplished, but the obstacles were at last overcome. Gorton says (and he is generally accurate in his statements) that the Newport men were disturbed by the

name of the new colony. It was the colony of Providence Plantations. Newport feared that the younger, but more numerous and wealthy, town was to become subordinate to the older, but smaller and poorer and more disorderly Providence. Newport assented at last, and a charter was obtained in 1644. But the reluctance of the islanders was so persistent, that no organization could be effected until 1647. Some of the adherents of the voluntary association in Providence had learned little by experience, and could not be induced to abandon the "town fellowship," even for greater security of title, until 1649—the year of the incorporation of the town of Providence. It was now to have a common seal and a constable's staff. These ancient signs of authority added something to the force of government.* More important was the legislative permission to make penal enactments at their pleasure. The Proprietors readily seized the opportunity thus given for the protection of their own estate. After the penalties enacted by the Proprietors against depredators upon the "commons," the other voters were not the cause of much apprehension. The "Quarter-rights men" were uneducated, of humble means, and unable to offer any effectual resistance to the organized body of Proprietors led by Olney and Harris. But the distinction of classes among the voters outlasted the first generation. Their dissentions in the town meeting and the town street from time to time broke forth with a violence which (from Williams's allusions), we may believe, did not always end in words. It mattered not how the young men voted upon ordinary matters, so long as they had no votes upon questions relating to the Proprietary estate. Soon every thing went on as before. The position of the Proprietors was rather strengthened than otherwise, by the enlargement of the constituency. The "young men" of Williams's letter found their "privileges" not wholly a gain. On the "1st 2d day in June, 1656," it was "ordered that all inhabitants, though not as yet accounted freemen in this towne, yet shall be liable to be chosen to doe service in

*Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., pp. x., 112, 113, 114. 27, 2d Mo., 1649. "Our constable is to have a staff whereby he is to be known to have the authority of a town's constable."

this towne;"* *i. e.*, in mending roads and the like hard work, although not voters — a species of impressment after the fashion of the time.

The number of citizens was somewhat increased by the sales of the property of individual proprietors, as they found their private estates inconvenient, or as they died or left the colony. Thus, within a few years, there were three distinct classes of voters, who had little sympathy with each other — the Proprietors, the "Quarter-rights men," and the small freeholders at large. These were social distinctions as well as differences in estates. The Proprietors soon perceived that they had nothing to fear from the small freeholders. At a town meeting, May 15, 1658, which was under the control of their own body, for Thomas Olney was elected Moderator, it was "ordered that *all* those that enjoy *lands* in the jurisdiction of this town are freemen."† The social influence and *prestige* and such education as could be found were with the Proprietors, the first owners of the soil. The new freeholders were men of small estates, who had been admitted to residence and to purchases by the consent (the charity as they deemed it) of the proprietary class. Few of them were heard in the town meeting or proposed any of its votes.‡

As times went on, the Proprietors ceased to be unanimous. A minority of them supported the opinions of Williams. But the Proprietors on the other hand could always control the votes of a sufficient number of the small freeholders. In the town meetings none but Proprietors could vote upon any matter touching the proprietary estate. A troublesome freeholder could be quieted by a sale of land upon easy terms or for a nominal consideration, and thus the Proprietors were enabled, during many years, to maintain their authority unimpaired.

The rule of the Proprietors had become so well established after Gorton's excitement, — perhaps in consequence of it,— that they felt no apprehensions, and went on to develop

*Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 94.

†Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 112.

‡During many years the towns fixed the qualifications of their own voters.

their institutions in their own way. However, some among them may have dreamed of an ideal liberty the world had as yet never seen, and of a rule by merely amicable agreement, yet the founders could not escape from the traditions and the rivalries of their own race and country. Landed property had been for centuries the ambition of the Englishman. It was then, as it has been ever since, the only possession which has afforded permanent personal and family distinction. The London merchant accumulated the profits of Fleet Street and the Strand that he might purchase the manors of worn-out feudal families and found a new peerage for himself and for his heirs. The serjeant hoarded his fees from the strifes of Westminster Hall for a like decoration of the chancellorship or chief-justiceship which was in prospect before him. A like ambition pervaded all the prosperous classes in England — soldiers or civilians. The same could not be done in an American colony, but everywhere, in the days when moneyed wealth had not reached its modern development, landed estates were the foundation of social rank and influence. The English ideal was perhaps most completely realized in the royal province of New York. But it was recognized and respected even in the humble beginnings of the plantations at Mooshassuc. Its founders availed themselves of such means as were at their command, and the landed polity which they founded lasted, with few changes, during nearly two hundred years. They were not consciously founders, but their scheme of government developed itself spontaneously out of existing facts. It was not established by law or charter and was copied from nothing which the townsmen had seen in England or in Massachusetts. It was not an ascendency of great landholders, for there were none; nor was it a despotic rule of magistrates and elders. All these they had left behind. When the colony was first organized,* it styled its polity "a democracie;" "that is to say, a Government held by y^e^ free and voluntary consent of all, or y^e^ greater part of y^e^ *free* inhabitants." This word "Democracie" has served many uses, some of them very unlike those of the present day. In Athens, men talked about democracy

*Vol. I. Bartlett's Colonial Records, 1647, May 19–21.

in a city state, one-half of whose inhabitants were slaves. South Carolina might have done the same. They meant by it an equality of political rights only among the members of the free or ruling classes who were within the pale of the Constitution and members of its guild or corporation, whatever the condition of those who were without it — the servile element — might be. If the dominant class were graded with permanent ranks, titles, guilds, professional, mercantile and literary, it was an aristocracy. But if the ruling class had no legal titles or distinctions, however wide might be the distinction of social rank, personal inequality did not prevent its being styled a democracy even though the laboring classes were slaves. The third generation of the landed democracy of Rhode Island offered little opposition to the establishment of slavery so soon as the people could afford it, as the first generation had sanctioned the distinction of the Proprietors and the Quarter-rights men.

It was not easy to weld so many dissimilar materials into one tenacious mass. Men who had lived thirteen years in a voluntary association with the theory that goverment was only a mere agreement, binding only upon those who had subscribed it, were not easily induced to submit even in "civil things" to a coercive jurisdiction, though authenticated by a "common seal" and "a constable's staff." Obstinate old habits were not easily overcome. Few seem to have given much thought to their new relations with each other or with their neighbor colonies or with their associated towns.

They were more anxious to conceal their proceedings from the government of England than to enquire how far they were entitled to her protection or subject to her control. There was little unity of religious opinion which might have given cohesion to jarring political elements. Massachusetts had gained this element of strength by excluding dissenters. The Baptists, the first society organized here by Williams, were not the majority of Providence. They numbered only thirteen families in a community of over fifty householders, and soon there was a secession even among them. The religious disputes among the townsmen, and which here as elsewhere displayed a rancour now unknown, added bitter-

ness to political controversy.* Thomas Olney, Sen., was one of the successors of Williams in his small society. William Harris was one of the seceders. Satisfied with that brief experience, he united with no other congregation to the end of his days. These were the two leaders of the Proprietors. Unity in secular interests superseded all religious differences between them. Olney apparently influenced the more religious, and Harris the secular, element in politics. They were both able men and conducted the affairs of the Proprietors with vigor and success. Williams rarely suffered his personal resentments to grow cool. During many years when he had occasion to speak of Chad Brown, it was always with kindly remembrance, gratitude and respect. For Thomas Olney, his successor, he has no words of pleasant recollection. Where he has need to speak of him it is with the mere mention of his name. The first Thomas Olney, an elder in Williams's congregation, was a man of courage and tenacity of purpose. By his executive ability as clerk of the town and of the Proprietors he continued to the end of his days a leader in the affairs of both. Together, Olney and Harris were more than a match for Williams, Dexter, and their supporters.

The community at Mooshassuc had little to distract its attention from its one great topic of debate. It was far away from England — heard little of what was going on there, and that little long after the event. With Massachusetts their intercourse and correspondence were infrequent. Their chief anxiety was whether the "Bay people" intended to seize and annex their territory. They had no great political questions of their own. Religious topics — the great political topics of the 17th century — were, by general consent, excluded from the town meeting. They had ample

*See Backus's History of the Baptists, Vol. III., p. 217. "The unruly passions of some among them (*i. e.*, the Baptist Society in Providence), with other things, caused such scruples in Williams's mind in about four months that he refrained from administering or partaking of special ordinances in any church ever after as long as he lived; though he would preach the gospel and join in social worship with those who agreed with him, all his days."

See also Geo. Fox's A New England Firebrand quenched, pp. 63–68, 69, 127.

leisure to reiterate what had been said often enough in the "towne streete" and at the town mill without changing the opinion of any voter as to his own rights or those of the Proprietors.

The "landed democracy" proceeded in their own time and way. Even after the purchase of Mooshassuc their position was still insecure. The eagerness of Massachusetts to acquire the territory around Narragansett Bay, was unabated during twenty years. The principles of Rhode Island were gaining some converts in Massachusetts and Plymouth and inspired anxiety and alarm among the magistrates and elders. What could not be done by force might be effected by emigration.* What its charter would not permit might be accomplished by a few scores of emigrants. These, becoming purchasers, might subvert the institutions of Providence and set up those of the "Bay people" in their stead. Some security must be provided and the Proprietors in town meeting had done it effectually. "1637. 16 die 4th mo." (as soon as a treasurer had been provided "for expending the town's stock"), 2d year of the Plantation.† "Item that none sell his field or his lot granted in our liberties to any person but an inhabitant, without consent of the town." [It then consisted chiefly of Proprietors.] This restriction was needed, the householders being as yet but few, that the control of the town might not fall into the hands of new comers hostile to the opinions of the founders. But in effect during two generations it gave to the Proprietors alone the power to determine who should be the future voters. In another subject of their legislation their wisdom is less conspicuous. They were none of them

*The right of voting was then (during the first charter government of Massachusetts) restricted to such freeholders as were "church members," who very soon became a small minority of the people. The secular character of the institutions of Rhode Island were a continual incitement to the dissenters of Massachusetts.

†No originality was required in inventing contrivances for this purpose. The same means which had been used by the towns of Massachusetts in order to prevent any but Puritans taking up their abode in them were equally efficacious in Rhode Island in excluding Puritans themselves. See Adams's Three Episodes of Massachusetts History, Vol. II., p. 647. Private persons were not permitted to sell their lands without the consent of the town.

merchants and did not desire that their children should ever be. The Proprietors of Mooshassuc had the courage of their convictions. From the first they showed no hesitation in adopting measures which would prevent or delay the rise of a commercial town in which their own association might become insignificant or might vanish away. It was right that the town meeting should prevent trespasses upon the home lots which it had granted, and reckless waste of timber.*

Such as these were their earliest regulations: *e. g.*†

"It is *agreed* that two men should be deputed to view the timber on the common and such as have occasion to use timber should repair unto them for their advice and counsel to fell timber fit for their use, between the shares granted and mile end cove."‡

"That from the sea or river in the West end of the Town unto the Swamp in the east side of the fields that no person shall fell any wood or timber before any particular man's shares end" (*i. e.*, on this side of the "swamp," now Hope Street). "Item. That any timber felled by any person, lying on the ground above one year after the felling, shall be at the Towne's disposeing, beginning at the twenty third *die* of the month above written."§ This is the earliest police regulation of the town now extant and was a reasonable restraint upon mere waste of timber and trespasses upon property, such as are common in all new countries. But as times went on, the agricultural Proprietors had become firmly established

*Adams's Three Episodes of Massachusetts History, p. 658. A. D. 1646. There were similar laws in many Massachusetts towns against exporting timber.

†Vol. I. Bartlett's Colonial Records of Rhode Island, p. 5. This was the style of the enactments of the "town fellowship"—"agreed."

‡There were large intervals between the shares then allotted and the water side at the south end of the town. It was built up at first only on the east side of the river which "was at the west end" of it. The home lots at the south end were not yet sold, in February, 1637–8, or even allotted. They were too remote from the centre.

§There were regulations for the same purpose — the preservation of timber — and nearly in the same words in many of the Massachusetts towns, from which these may have been transcribed. See Weeden's Social and Economical History, Vol. I., p. 109.

as the chief men of their respective neighborhoods, and such they intended to remain. They gave no invitation to merchants such as they had known in Boston and Salem, whose wealth would eclipse their own, and who might subvert their religious liberties, which in those days found little favor with the prosperous classes anywhere. After a few years the town meeting at the dictation of the Proprietors began to use the prohibition to fell timber trees as a restraint upon shipbuilding and commerce.* Thus, "27th 11th mo. 1650. At a Quarter Court, *Ordered* [this was the style of the newly incorporated town meeting] that no person whatsoever, whether townsman or other shall carry or cause to be carried either directly or indirectly off the common, any fencing stuff, botts, pipestaves, clapboards, shingles, pitchlights or any other sort of building timber out of this Plantation without leave from the town, and if any be found so doing, he or they shall forfeit to the Town for every tun of fencing timber or other building timber, after the rate of 10 shillings per tun, for every hundred of clapboards 10 shillings, for every hundred of shingles after the rate of *2s. 6d.*, for every hundred weight of pitchwood after the rate of *3s.*"†

This order of the town included Proprietors as well as all others. As it did not answer the purpose of the agricultural Proprietors that the place should become a mart of trade, they withheld from sale one of its chief staples. There was no lack of timber, the whole country was a great forest with only occasional openings of meadow land. Such enactments from time to time renewed, effectually prevented trade with the West Indies and the Spanish Main, for which timber, planks and barrel staves were prime necessities. The least danger of the town was that of a want of fuel or building material. Yet the Proprietors reserved to themselves the power to consent to its use as an article of commerce. They very sparingly (if at all) granted the permission even to their own members. They were successful in their narrow policy. The town was not inferior in resources to any

*Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., pp. 54, 57, 61.

†Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., pp. 54, 61. See also the order of the town meeting, 27th 11th mo., 1651.

of the seacoast towns of New England. But through this restrictive legislation it had no fisheries, such as gained the earliest wealth of Massachusetts. Nor was there any shipping in the bay, save the vessels of other colonies, until the closing years of the 17th century. This may serve as a specimen of the proprietary zeal for the public interest. They were not less vigilant in protecting their own. The legislature in the charter of incorporation had authorized the town to enact penal laws at its own discretion. The Proprietors availed themselves of the opportunity for securing their own estate. They established fines, for those days severe, the burden of which fell upon the smaller freeholders. Such were the penalties for felling timber, for allowing swine and goats to run at large in the commons, and later for cutting the thatch beds at the mouth of the Wonasquatucket. An act of this sort upon the land of a private freeholder was but a trespass, the subject of a civil action. Done against the estate of the Proprietors it became a criminal offence and could be visited by the full power of the law — such as it was, in those days. The proprietary rule was now so well established that there was no fear of resistance even to an enactment like this: "7th 6th mo. 1650.* Ordered that a rate be levied upon the estates of *men* only, excepting lands that lie in common, and that the Town Council shall rate the same."† Thus the Proprietors secured exemption from taxes for all but their individual estates, notwithstanding their claim of the "common lands" as their own private property and their receiving for their own use the proceeds of the sales. We might believe this to have been an act of surprising boldness and unwisdom had it not been quietly endured by the freeholders until the end of the 17th century. Precisely how this exemption was borne we cannot ascertain from the town records. It was silently dropped when the Proprietary estate was much diminished. The same men who contended against Williams that their purchase from him was their individual property,

*Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 50.

†From the use of this word *men*, it was some years later argued that *women* were exempt from taxation, and the claim was in part, during several years allowed.

now exempted it from public burdens as if it had been as he asserted,—a "town stock." The small freeholders could not resist the Proprietors. The information doubtless spread through the neighbor colonies that the inferior freemen in Providence bore an undue share of the public burdens, both of town and colony rates, and may, in part, account for the small number of those who sought to avail themselves of the freedom of the plantations.

Before many years, other equally singular notions about rights to real property became current among these unlearned legislators. Some of the Proprietors were not exempt from them, and were ready to enforce them upon those of their own brethren for whom they felt but little regard. There were no charges against Joshua Verin of being in any default in payment of taxes upon his private estate (his proprietary lands were not taxable), yet many of the townsmen were of opinion that his proprietary share might be forfeited by mere non-residence. He had left the colony after he had been censured for violating the liberty of conscience. From Salem he addressed the following letter to the townsmen, which was read at the town's Quarter-day meeting, April 27, 1651 :—

"Gentlemen & Countrymen of the Town of Providence : This is to certify you that I look upon my purchase of the Town of Providence, to be my lawful right. In my travel I have enquired and do find it recoverable according to law, for my coming away could not disinherit me.* Some of you cannot but recollect that we six which came first, should have the first convenience. As it was put in practice by our house lots & second by the meadows in Wonasquatucket River. And then those that were admitted by us, into the purchase, to have the next which were about ; but it is contrary to law,

*Weeden's Social and Economical History of New England, Vol. I., p. 270. In the earliest settled towns of Massachusetts it was not an uncommon condition of the sales to the first grantees, that the lands should be forfeited if certain improvements were not made within a definite time. But such cases were not like that of Verin. He had been in possession by himself or by his agents during more than ten years—had built for himself a house. And it is not charged against him that his taxes were in arrears.

reason & equity, for to dispose of my part without consent. Therefore, deal not worse with me, than with the Indians, for we made conscience of purchasing it of them, and hazarded our lives. Therefore we need not, nor any of us ought to be denied of our purchase. So, hoping you will take it into serious consideration and to give me reasonable satisfaction. I rest, yours in the way of right and equity,

JOSHUA VERIN."

From Salem, the 21st November, 1650.

Men of understanding could not fail to see the disastrous consequences to the town (and to themselves also), of such a precedent as this. Who of them could foretell what might be done by a popular majority, if he himself should become unpopular in his turn? Forfeitures and confiscation were familiar in old England in that age, and this might be the beginning of the like practices here. It required the influence of William Harris, Thomas Olney, Epenetus Olney, and later on of John Whipple, to prevent the appropriation of Verin's estate by the town meeting.*

The curt answer of Gregory Dexter, the town clerk, shows that some proceedings had been commenced.† "The Town of Providence having received, read & considered yours dated the 21st November 1650, have ordered me to signify unto you, that if *you* shall come into court, & prove your right, they will do you justice." per me

GREGORY DEXTER, Town Clerk.

In this case the townsmen would have adjudicated a claim in which they were themselves plaintiffs. Gregory Dexter was one of the radical leaders of his times, and probably a promoter of the suit against Verin. When the Proprietors recovered their old ascendency they dropped Dexter from the clerkship, a place of great influence and profit for those days.

*See Bartlett's Colonial Records of Rhode Island, Vol. I., p. 17. Verin's letter contains some historical details concerning the plantation which are not elsewhere preserved.

†Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., pp. 55, 56.

John Whipple came to Providence from Dorchester, Mass., in 1659. He brought with him a larger property than was commonly possessed by the immigrants of that day. He was received as an inhabitant of the town, purchased a Proprietors' share,* and soon became a leading citizen and a zealous supporter of Harris and Olney. [Williams's second letter to Whipple, Rider's Tract No. 14.] Williams says that he was a constant speaker in town meetings (p. 42), and evidently regarded him as one of his chief opponents. He was licensed to keep an inn, and during many years kept the principal one in Providence in what is now "Constitution Hill." He was a man of ability and influence and his inn became the political centre of the town. It seems probable that Williams addressed his letters to Whipple, that they might become more widely known in what was then the chief club-house of the village. He died May 16, 1685.

Before many years the town meeting began to use the privileges which it had granted to the "twenty-five acre men," as a means of correction and discipline. Thus, "October 27, 1659. Thomas Olney, Senr. Moderator. * * Forasmuch as there hath been a Complaint made by some of the inhabitants, unto this Court against John Clawson for *making use* of the Common, it is therefore ordered by this present court, that the Deputies or Deputy of the Towne shall forthwith forewarne the said John Clawson to forbear in any wise to make use of *any* of the Common."† It does not appear what was the "head and front" of John Clawson's "offending." His name appears in the list of the "twenty-five acre men." He had probably not rightly estimated the extent of his privileges and made an excessive and indiscreet use of them. He was therefore wholly deprived of them and was thenceforth to draw no firewood or other household stores from the common land. This forfeiture of his rights was *ex post facto* and illegal, but such slight technical difficulties were of little account before the popular and unlettered judges of those days. By what right they could deprive one of their co-tenants of his due proportion of common is

*Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 117, July 27, 1659.

†Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 126.

not now apparent. But they did it notwithstanding.* For us, who have but lately celebrated the centennial of a constitution well provided with restraints upon the violation of contracts and the appropriation of private property to public uses, it is difficult to keep in our recollection while reading our early records, that during an hundred and fifty years there was no check upon the absolute power of a colonial assembly, except the uncertain and capricious interposition of a royal veto. In Rhode Island, even this security was wanting. We may meet with acts of its wholly secular legislation, quite as despotic as any of those of which its founders had complained under the rule of Massachusetts and its elders, or in old England under the monarchy of Charles the First.

These two cases of Verin and Clawson are sufficient examples of the acts legislative and judicial, which were characteristic of the first *régime* in the plantations. They were attended by arrangements equally unsafe for the management and transfer of real property. Every thing in the early records shows the handiwork of men without experience in such duties. Their early enactment, that no purchaser should sell his lot without leave of the town meeting, was justified by the danger that in a small community, unprotected by a charter from the Crown, a sufficient number of freeholds might be acquired to give to a hostile colony the political control of the town. But this was the only security provided by law. The transfers of property were without formality or precision. No *deed* was thought *necessary* until the days of the second charter. As the "stated common lots" were but small (of some ten or twelve acres each), and were widely separated, they did not add much to the wealth of the settlers. From the constant petitions to exchange or to relay them, it might be inferred that they were often a hindrance to the culture of the soil.†

*This proceeding against John Clawson seems very much like a specimen of Massachusetts justice, as dispensed by the magistrates and elders. They were ready to make their law for the occasion, without much enquiry whether it were *ex post facto* or otherwise, provided that it suited their own notions of what the case required.

†For examples see Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 55. Roger Williams asked for liberty to exchange his lands, Sept. 30, 1667.

The "Land Records" of Providence, now extant, date from 1643. The earlier ones perished in the burning of the town in 1676.* These records are contained in two ancient books, called "the booke with brass clasps," and the "long booke with parchment covers." Only a few specimens can be quoted but these show the mode of proceeding in those days.† Thus: "The 27th 11th mo. 1644. William ffield sold unto William Wickenden all the share of land called six acres lying upon the hill called Fox's Hill, bounding on the east & southeast with the land of Francis Wickes, and on the north & northeast with the highway.‡ On the west and northwest, with Mile end cove on the south with the sea."

This entry is without seal, signature or covenants. It is a mere certificate by the town clerk, to which the whole town meeting were the witnesses. The early transfers,—not deeds,—were mere certificates like this. The boundaries of estates were perishable and liable to speedy disappearance. During many years "wolf traps," or pits and mere stakes or heaps of stones were frequently named as monuments. Black and white oak trees were comparatively permanent.§

"The 14th of the 2d month, 1643, at our Monthly Court, before us the Deputies, we record‖ that William ffield sold unto Thomas Olney, one (ten) acres of ground lying upon the south side of the river called Wonasquatucket, bounding upon the land of Thomas Olney on the east, a mere bank on the south, of the land of Jane Leare on the west, & a slip of meadow of Thomas Olney on the North."

"The 28th of April, 1654. John ffenner sold unto Robert Colwell, the house & houselot which was formerly Richard Pray's, lying between Edward Inman's & John Smith's."

*See the report of the town's committee, appointed soon after Philip's War, to ascertain what public documents remained.

†Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 5.

‡Early in this century this was named Wickenden Street.

§Twenty years later the Proprietors became anxious about the evidence of their titles and desired better securities. On the 4th of June, 1666, the town meeting voted that all who desired them, whether Proprietors or twenty-five acre men, might have deeds from the town clerk.

Early Records of Providence, Vol. III., p. 84.

‖Early Records of Providence, Vol. II., p. 6.

(The foregoing paper by Henry C. Dorr, to be continued.)

PORTRAITS IN THE CITY HALL OF PROVIDENCE.

The work of collecting information relative to the portraits in the City Hall of Providence and to the subjects of these portraits was begun five years ago.

The late Charles R. Gibbs was the first to proffer and render assistance in this work. Mr. Edward C. Joyce furnished the results of faithful researches and investigations, and the editor is also indebted to Messrs. Edward Field and Samuel W. Brown for counsel and aid to secure the utmost accuracy.

There are in the City Hall the portraits of sixteen mayors, whose combined term of office extends from 1832 to 1895 inclusive. Attached to each portrait is a statement of the birth and official term of service of the person represented, together with the name of the person who painted the portrait. The date of the deaths of those who have passed away is also given.

SAMUEL WILLARD BRIDGHAM.

Born in Seekonk, Mass., May 4, 1774. Died December 28, 1840. Mayor from June 4, 1832, to December 28, 1840. Artist, G. P. A. Healey, 1841.

THOMAS MACKIE BURGESS.

Born in Providence, June 6, 1806. Died October 17, 1856. Mayor from February 2, 1841, to June 7, 1852. Artist, G. P. A. Healey, 1852.

AMOS CHAFEE BARSTOW.

Born in Providence, April 30, 1813. Died September 5, 1894. Mayor from June 7, 1852, to June 6, 1853. Artist, J. S. Lincoln, 1853.

WALTER RALEIGH DANFORTH.

Born in Providence, April 1, 1787. Died August 11, 1861. Mayor from June 6, 1853, to June 5, 1854. Artist, J. S. Lincoln, 1853.

EDWARD PECK KNOWLES.

Born in Providence, April 13, 1805. Died October 16, 1881. Mayor from June 5, 1854, to June 4, 1855. Artist, J. S. Lincoln, 1853.

JAMES YOUNGS SMITH.

Born in Groton, Conn., September 15, 1809. Died March 26, 1876. Mayor from June 4, 1855, to June 29, 1857. Artist, J. S. Lincoln, 1855.

WILLIAM MITCHELL RODMAN.

Born in Newport, R. I., January 19, 1814. Died December 11, 1868. Mayor from June 29, 1857, to June 6, 1859. Artist, J. S. Lincoln, 1857.

JABEZ COMSTOCK KNIGHT.

Born in Warwick, R. I., July 31, 1815. Mayor from June 6, 1859, to June 6, 1864. Artist, Moses White, of Boston, 1864.

THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE.

Born in Providence, March 15, 1827. Died June 9, 1886. Mayor from June 6, 1864, to June 7, 1869; from June 6, 1870, to January 3, 1881; and from January 7, 1884, to June 9, 1886. Artist, J. N. Arnold, 1871.

GEORGE LEONARD CLARKE.

Born in Norton, Mass., August 10, 1818. Died February 11, 1890. Mayor from June 7, 1869, to June 6, 1870. Artist, J. N. Arnold, 1868.

WILLIAM SALISBURY HAYWARD.

Born in Foster, R. I., February 26, 1835. Mayor from January 3, 1881, to January 7, 1884. Artist, Mrs. Etta Barker, 1881.

GILBERT FRANCIS ROBBINS.

Born in Burrillville, R. I., August 26, 1838. Died September 27, 1889. Mayor from January 3, 1887, to January 7, 1889. Artist, C. W. Stetson, 1887.

HENRY RODMAN BARKER.

Born in Providence, September 15, 1841. Mayor from January 7, 1889, to January 5, 1891. Artist, Hugo Breul, 1889.

CHARLES SYDNEY SMITH.

Born in Warren, R. I., October 4, 1828. Mayor from January 5, 1891, to January 4, 1892. Artist, Hugo Breul, 1891.

WILLIAM KNIGHT POTTER.

Born in New York City, December 27, 1844. Mayor from January 4, 1892, to January 1, 1894. Artist, J. N. Arnold, 1892.

FRANK FULLER OLNEY.

Born in Jersey City, N. J., March 12, 1851. Inagurated Mayor, January 1, 1894. In office until January, 1896. Artist, Charles A. Jackson, 1895.

Besides the portraits of the sixteen mayors, mentioned above, there are in the City Hall three other portraits, as follows:—

1. The portrait of Henry Wheaton is pronounced by a connoisseur to be one of the best portraits in the State. Mr. Wheaton was born in Providence, November 27, 1785, and died at Dorchester, Mass., March 11, 1848. He was distinguished as a diplomat, an historian, and a writer on international law. He was United States Minister in Denmark and Prussia from 1827 to 1846. He left his post in Berlin in

1846, and, after spending several months in visiting different parts of Europe, arrived on the shores of his native country in May, 1847.

On the second day of June that year, he received a letter from Benjamin Hoppin and seventy other citizens of Providence, welcoming him back to his native place and asking him to sit for a portrait to be taken by some eminent artist, with the express understanding that the portrait be placed at the disposal of the city council of Providence. Mr. Wheaton, who was then visiting Providence, replied on the 6th of June, thanking the gentlemen, and promising to comply with their request.

The letter of Benjamin Hoppin addressed to Mayor Burgess, dated January 12, 1848, contains the information that the portrait was the gift of Mr. Hoppin and his fellow-citizens, and was painted by the eminent artist George P. A. Healey, of whom a brief sketch may be found on page 110 of this volume. Mr. Healey has recently produced a highly interesting volume entitled, "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter." He is to-day one of the historic men of the country. He has passed away since the foregoing sentence was written.

The action of the city council relative to the picture was taken February 14, 1848. For a sketch of Henry Wheaton's life, see a discourse, occasioned by his death, delivered in the First Congregational Church of Providence, March 19, 1848, by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Hall. The discourse is entitled, "The Value of a Man." It was printed at the time of its delivery and is in the Society's library. Mr. Wheaton removed to New York between 1810 and 1815 and was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1823.

2. The portrait of Ebenezer Knight Dexter has probably attracted more attention than any other in the collection. The following article that appeared in the *Providence Sunday Journal* of March 24, 1895, contains all the information that is yet obtained in regard to this most interesting portrait.

"INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

In the City Hall of Providence is an admirable portrait labeled thus: "Ebenezer Knight Dexter. Born in Providence, April 26, 1773. Died in Providence, Aug. 10, 1824. He gave the principal portion of his large estate for the benefit of the poor of his native town." This portrait has been in its place beyond the memory of any actual municipal officer. The inscription upon it does not show when or by whose means it came into the possession of the town or city, or who was the artist, and a long and careful search of the records has failed thus far to elicit this information. Any person who can furnish the desired information, or a clue that will lead to it, will confer a favor by communicating with Mr. Andrew Adams, the Mayor's clerk at the City Hall. P.

Providence, March 21, 1895."

The result of inquiry and research is a general impression that the portrait of Mr. Dexter was painted during his lifetime and was placed at the time of his death in the council chamber, without being appraised as property.

3. The portrait of Edward S. Rhodes, who has been city sergeant and messenger from June 6, 1861, to the present time, was presented to the City of Providence, December 6, 1894, in recognition of his long and faithful service as a public official. This gift was made by the Hon. Frank F. Olney, mayor, in the name of himself and the Honorables Jabez C. Knight, William S. Hayward, Henry R. Barker, Charles Sydney Smith, and William K. Potter, former mayors, under all of whom Mr. Rhodes had served. Artist, Charles A. Jackson.

OTHER NOTABLE MEMORIALS.

In addition to the foregoing there is in the Providence County Court House a painting that is designed to represent the welcome given to Roger Williams on his return from England in 1644 with the Parliamentary charter. This is in one respect a caricature. Williams speaks disdainfully in his "Key" of long-haired countrymen, yet he is here represented

as one of those persons he calls degenerate. This picture was painted by Mr. C. R. Grant of Boston.

The following are some of the public monuments in Providence :

1. Soldiers and Sailors Monument on Exchange Place, erected by the State, September, 1871.

2. Roger Williams Monument in Roger Williams Park, erected by the City of Providence, October, 1877.

3. French Memorial in North Burial Ground, erected by subscription, November, 1881.

4. Equestrian Statue in honor of Gen. Burnside, on Exchange Place, erected partly by the State and partly by subscription, July, 1887.

5. Statue of Thomas A. Doyle, erected on Cathedral Square, by subscription, June 3, 1889.

6. Hayward Fountain, erected by William S. Hayward, in Hayward Park, September, 1889.

7. Statue of Ebenezer Knight Dexter, erected on the Dexter Training Ground, by Henry C. Clark, June 29, 1894.

8. Statue of Christopher Columbus, erected on Columbus Square, by a local club and by subscription, November, 1894.

9. Tablet on the west end of the Old Market Building, now occupied by the Board of Trade, with the following inscription : —

"Near this spot the Men and Women of Providence showed their resistance to Unjust Taxation by Burning British Taxed Tea in the night of March 2, 1775. Erected by the Rhode Island Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1894."

The foregoing is an imperfect list of monuments, including memorial tablets, found in our public squares, public buildings, churches and picture galleries. As these monuments constitute a part of our local history and of our means of education, they should have a record that can be readily found, not only by students of art and history, but by citizens

generally. In the hope of seeing a deeper and wider interest awakened in this direction, the editor solicits for the columns of this quarterly, lists of monuments and artistic memorials found in all parts of the State. Our art clubs, schools of design and picture galleries are important means of education and of elevating and ennobling the life of our people. With such institutions well sustained, we may expect to see ennobling monuments increased, a taste for the beautiful in nature and in art cultivated, and a higher life led and enjoyed throughout these Plantations.

The richest and most extensive collection of portraits in the State is that of Sayles Memorial Hall, and it is hoped that the accomplished professor, William C. Poland, who has charge of the department of fine arts in Brown University, will furnish a certified list of these historical treasures for the columns of this publication. Such a list would save the librarian of this society much trouble in replying to inquiries received from different sections of our country, and would gratify many friends of art and learning.

Mr. Richard Bliss, the librarian of the Redwood library, Newport, could render a like valuable service by furnishing a list of the historical and artistic treasures that are under his care.

Mr. R. H. Tilley, the librarian of the Newport Historical Society, who has done and is doing much for the history of his section of the State, will, it is hoped, furnish a list of noteworthy works of art that are under his care, as well as of those that are on the public squares of Newport.

THE PLACE FOR GENEALOGY IN LITERATURE.

The recent development of Revolutionary and Colonial societies has stimulated genealogical inquiry to an extraordinary degree, and libraries are consulted in this department as never before.

It is interesting in this connection to consider for a moment what genealogy is, and where its study tends.

If it be agreed that genealogy is more than a mere orderly arrangement of names and dates, and that it includes research into the life of the individual, this broader inquiry embraces much that has been called biography and enters the domain of history.

Perhaps, after all, the best definition of genealogy, in its fullness, is family history, and it is this family aspect (the interest in persons which is so much stronger than the interest in places merely) that appeals so forcibly to investigators.

Any one is capable of becoming interested in this pursuit, and the merest accident often turns the attention in this direction.

It is so often called now a "fascinating study" that it is worth while to examine into its claims, and then finally assign it a place in literature, more or less dignified according to its merits.

If we should find that general history is growing more and more dependent upon it for facts, that it often detects historical myths, that it is both corrective and informing in its influence, then we must place it in an exalted position. There may have been a time, in the crude days of genealogy, when its devotees accepted unsupported traditions, and old

wives' tales, without much discrimination, but if so it was long ago, and to-day it is the genealogist who demands an accuracy that often seems exacting to the historian, who feels that he is dealing in great principles, and finds such details embarrassing.

A beautiful historic structure may tumble in ruins from a juxtaposition of names with dates that the genealogist detects as arrant nonsense.

So the careful historian must, in these days, be something of a genealogist, in order to place his names and dates correctly, and to gain that intimate association with the individual that is to be found only in those records and papers that are the necessary companions of the genealogist.

There are so many persons interested now in genealogy that those who are still outside are frequently asking, "What can you see in it to attract you?" with sometimes a vexatious plaint in the tone that is natural enough when it is felt that a close friend has at least one interest that cannot be shared. Perhaps the best way to satisfy the inquirer, and possibly gain a convert, will be to present a few answers from some of the army enlisted in the cause.

As representatives of every class and condition are interested, it will be fair to give several a chance to answer.

The writer can very readily supply these answers from the conversations and correspondence of those with whom he has exchanged views during a period in recent years in which he has given some special attention to this subject. The answers duly formulated would be something as follows: The merchant, a believer in order, and gauging things by their practical utility, will say that it is decent and reasonable to have a clearly arranged record of his ancestors, and that his interest does not and ought not to cease with his father's and mother's life. He will state emphatically that he must have resources outside his business, and that he finds this one of the most recreative, stimulating his mind, but not tiring it.

The scientific man will enlarge upon the attractions offered by genealogy in its many problems, and the skill that must be used in unraveling the skein; the innocent joy in success.

The physician will tell of the law of heredity as evidenced in genealogy, how even when a branch seems useless it is helped and nurtured by others, stronger, until a worthy representative appears. The statesman of broad mind, rejoices at the true democracy engendered by genealogical studies, and will assert that the logical conclusion of such researches will be to relegate pretension and self-importance to the background.

If the statesman is representing his country abroad, he will agree that the genealogist is his best ally in convincing the ignorant and deluded seekers of vast estates that their search is fruitless. The novelist is learning that here is a field too little tilled, replete with incident, and can already tell what he has found, pathetic, humorous, and thrilling, since, as a genealogist, he has looked into the record of shipwreck, church persecution and Indian attack on the tragic side, and a vast deal that is beautiful on the other side of life. The farmer, the sailor and the soldier, from the nature of their callings, have times of leisure, and the capital work that many of them have done proves what a resource genealogy has been to them in relieving lonely hours, while contributing material to edify others.

The clergyman will tell not only of the text furnished for his sermons from the eventful lives he has studied, but will bear evidence also of the steadying influence of genealogical researches on those of his flock who pursue such studies in their hours of leisure.

He will claim that the tendency of genealogical study is to take a broader outlook, to look with charity on others' failings, and towards a wise conservatism, not inconsistent with real progress. If it is finally asked wherein genealogy has proved the most attractive to the writer, he will answer promptly that it is in the traits of human nature, constantly appearing, humanity sometimes weak and sometimes strong, but struggling forward on the whole, as the generations pass, and gaining something even in its defeats. The wills, inventories, deeds, council records, coroners' inquests, court trials, depositions, bible entries, and diaries, are not the dry material that some have supposed, but contain often the key to

the real life,—the thread of a romance perchance,—but always food for reflection, with a lesson for application to modern life.

We have gained much, but in these times that are so often characterized as "complex" in their life problems, we may learn something from a study of the conditions that often perplexed our forefathers, but which they faced on the whole bravely and without dismay. So let us do.

The writer has thus sought, mainly by the word of others, to give an answer to the question of why genealogy attracts. If it has been shown how widely and variously it interests its students, and how dependent history is upon its careful study, then we must finally give genealogy a place by the side of history, ever ready to extend its helping hand in that direction,—for after all it is the individual in history that holds our vital interest.

JOHN OSBORNE AUSTIN.

THE PIG CASE.

To the librarian of the R. I. Historical Society. Dear Sir: I wish to get the facts and dates relative to the pig case that occasioned the War of 1812. Can you give me the facts, or tell me where I can find them?

Truly yours,

E.

The enquiry is referred by the editor to the readers of this quarterly.

Query. Can any reader of this quarterly give an account of superstitions which are said to have been current in the southern counties of Rhode Island?

A correspondent writes that Commodore O. H. Perry was born on the 23d of August, 1785—not on the 21st, as stated in most of the biographical sketches of him that have been printed. This statement is confirmed by family records.

Charts like the following may be sent to the Quarterly and will serve a double purpose.

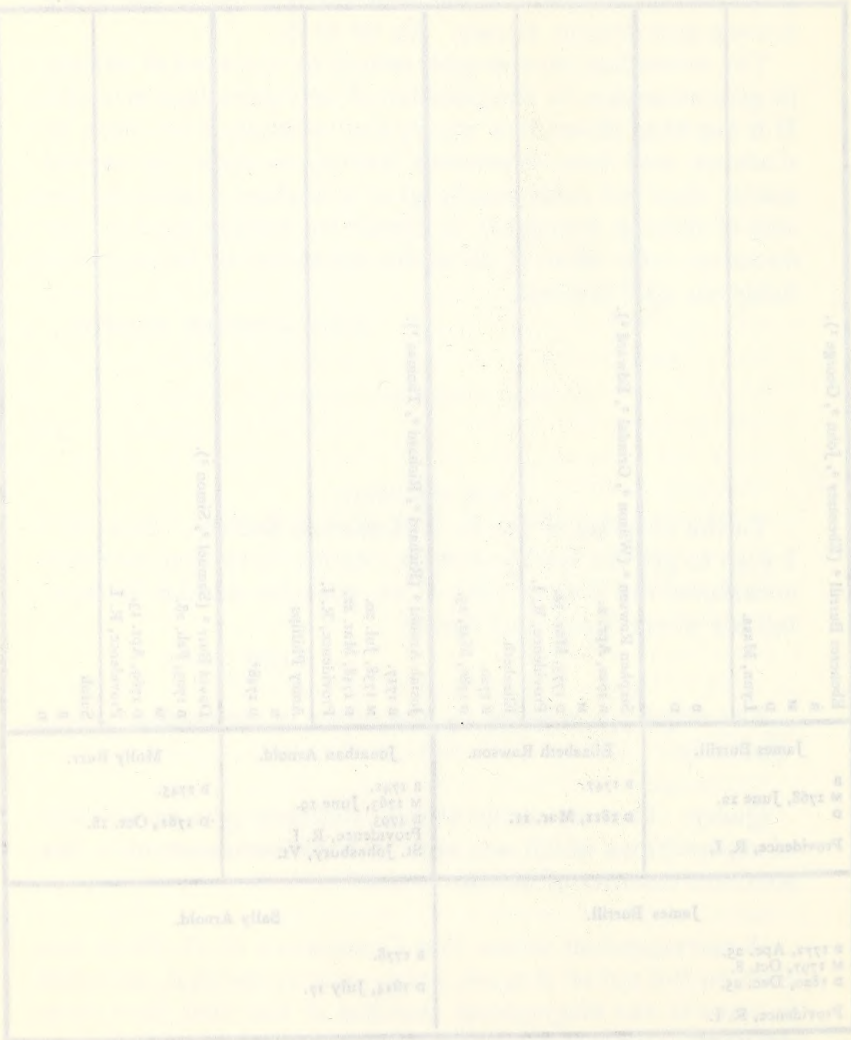
1st. As a means of conveying information.

2d. As a means of gathering information; the blanks serving as queries to be answered in later numbers by any reader having the information.

Ebenezer Burrill [4] (Ebenezer [3], John [2], George [1]). B M D Lynn, Mass.		Stephen Rawson [4] (Wilson [3], Grindal [2], Edward [1]). B 1722, Apr. 2. M D 1773, Mar. 14. Providence, R. I.	Elizabeth B 1720. D 1786, Mar. 15.	Josiah Arnold [4] (Richard [3], Richard [2], Thomas [1]). B 1717. M 1738, Jul. 20. D 1748, Mar. 22. Providence, R. I.	Amey Phillips B D 1748+	David Burr [3] (Samuel [2], Simon [1]). B 1703, Feb. 28. M D 1769, Apr. 13. Providence, R. I.	Sarah B D
James Burrill. B M 1768, June 12. D Providence, R. I.		Elizabeth Rawson. B 1747. D 1811, Mar. 11.		Jonathan Arnold. B 1741. M 1763, June 19. D 1793. Providence, R. I. St. Johnsbury, Vt.		Molly Burr. B 1745. D 1781, Oct. 18.	
James Burrill. B 1772, Apr. 25. M 1797, Oct. 8. D 1820, Dec. 25. Providence, R. I.				Sally Arnold. B 1778. D 1814, July 17.			

JAMES BURRILL AND WIFE.

Late U. S. Senator, &c.



Obadiah Jenckes [4] (Joseph [3], Joseph [2], Joseph [1]). B M 1713, May 21. D 1763 + Glocester, R. I.	Alice Eddy [4] (Zachariah [3], Zachariah [2], Samuel [1]). B 1694, Jan. 5. D 1770 +	B M D	B D	Arthur Fenner [4] (Thomas [3], Arthur [2], Thomas [1]). B 1699, Oct. 17. M 1723, June 2. D 1788, Feb. 2. Providence, R. I.	Mary Olney [4] (James [3], Epenetus [2], Thomas [1]). B 1704, Sept. 30. D 1756, Mar. 28.	John Whipple [3] (Joseph [2], John [1]). B 1685, May 28. M D 1769, May 18. Providence, R. I.	Abigail Brown [3] (Joseph [2], Henry [1]). B 1704, Oct. 14. D 1736, June 15.
Ebenezer Jenckes. B M D 1758, Dec. 26. Providence, R. I.	Alice. B D 1758 +			James Fenner. B 1730, Feb. 9. M 1750, June 10. D 1751, Oct. 25. Providence, R. I.		Freelove Whipple. B 1728, Dec. 24. D 1751, Aug. 21.	
Silvanus Jenckes. B 1746, Nov. 22. M 1772, July 7. D 1781, Nov. 25. Providence, R. I.				Freelove Fenner. B 1751, Mar. 25. D 1780, Feb. 19.			

SARAH JENCKES.

Born 1773, July 12. Died 1844, May 24.

(Wife of Gov. James Fenner.)

The editor acknowledges special obligation to the author of the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island for the foregoing forms and indeed for supplying most of the material that appears in the genealogical department of this publication. We propose printing in each number of this quarterly two tables like the foregoing. We invite our readers to furnish notes, queries and answers with the view of rendering this department more interesting and valuable.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CULLINGS.

The following communication was sent to the librarian of this society with the distinct object of eliciting information on one point. It happens, however, that it furnishes information which is wanted by other persons residing in Massachusetts. It shows that the colonial records of these States are scattered. We have already printed on two occasions statements to this effect. Our original Revolutionary rolls are found in several different States. Our Secretary of State has secured from the State of Maine, within a brief period, very valuable Revolutionary rolls. This colonial list contains facts that will be read with interest outside of this State. As the work of indexing our society's manuscripts goes on, the value of these original records will be more and more appreciated. Massachusetts and New York have some original records of which we must have copies, and we can probably help them in the same way.—[Ed.]

In Vol. II. of the Manuscripts of the Rhode Island Historical Society are several papers relating to Capt. Thomas Cheney's company, raised in Massachusetts, for the expedition against Canada. The paper, numbered 364, is entitled, "A State of the Pay of the Non-Commission Officers & Private Men of Cap$^{t.}$ Thomas Cheney's Company in the Regiment of Foot of w^{ch} the Hon^{ble} Brig$^{r.}$ Genl Dwight is Colonel, raised in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay for His Majesty's Service for an Expedition against Canada in 1746 & dismissed from said service 31 Octo^{r} 1747" which precedes a list of the names of the soldiers, the number of days' service and each man's full pay. The names are as follows: "George Watkins, Sam^{l} Scott, Andrew Stephens, William Chub, Sergeants; Nath Williams, Samuel Loomis, Aaron

Ashley, Philip Bacon, Corporals; George Harris, Cotton Fletcher, Drum[rs]; John Allen, Joseph Altenson, Samuel Bryan, Nicholas Brown, William Bancroft, Jonathan Ballard, Nathaniel Bacon, Abraham Bass, David Bishop, John Church, Isaac Corbin, Jonathan Church, Jabez Corbin, Stephen Coller, Stephen Corbin, Eliphalet Carpenter, Abel Drake, Samuel Dewey, Samuel Davison, Nathan Davis, Benj[n] Dike, Josiah Davis, William Edmonds, Azariah Ferry, John Franklin, Joshua Gary, Ebenezer Gale, Jonathan Gleason, Ebenezer Holden, William Hodges, Armour Hamilton, Simeon Hitchcock, William Halley, Thomas Higgins, Joseph Hall, Elisha Hatch, Samuel Hains, Benejal Hall, John Hallowell, Benjamin Harris, Benjamin Howes, Benjamin Hide, Nathan[l] Harrington, Samuel Jackson, Daniel Jackson, Ebenezer Jaques, Robert Keyes, William Loomis, Aaron Loomis, John Lafelen, John McDaniel, John McLain, Peter Marshall, James Maceright, William Man, William Mullin, William Negro, Cuffe Negro, Samuel Negro, Jonathan Olds, John Perkins, Christopher Perkinson, Gideon Pratt, Samuel Pegan, John Polley, John Rolfe, Paul Rich, Ephraim Rice, John Richardson, Benj[a] Robertson, Elisha Spencer, Benoni Sacket, Ephraim Stiles, Ephraim Smith, Joseph Sweatman, Samuel Stevens, Benj[a] Sacket, Thomas Stevens Junr, Ebenezer Sayward, John Stacey, Steven Stringer, Benj[a] Scott, John Turner, Elijah Town, John Vene, Thomas Webster, Samuel Warfield, William Wakefield, John Woodberry, Joseph Wait."

Can any one inform me who is the Nicholas Brown in the above list? The name is the same as that of my paternal great-grandfather, born in Providence in 1729. He lived there all his life, and I can find no mention of his military service, but think it possible that, in view of the great interest felt throughout the colonies in the war against the French, he may have joined a Massachusetts company. I shall be very grateful to any one who can offer me any suggestions or aid me in establishing the identity of this Nicholas Brown.

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN.

PROVIDENCE IN 1722 MISSIONARY GROUND.

The following extract from a letter addressed to the editor of this quarterly by the accomplished librarian of the Connecticut State Library, shows that Providence was regarded, in 1722–24, by the clergy and General Assembly of Connecticut, as missionary ground.

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY.

HARTFORD, Oct. 2, 1895.

Dear Sir: Apropos of what is said on p. 170 of No. 3, Vol. III., Pub. R. I. Hist. Society, 1895, Oct., — in the printed Conn. Col. Records, VI. (1717–1725), at p. 303, reference is made to sending a missionary to Providence, April, 1722, and p. 465 of the same volume, a brief is granted to encourage the building and finishing a meeting-house in Providence, May, 1724.

Yours truly,

CHARLES J. HOADLY.

Some interesting communications may be found in Staples's Annals of Providence, regarding the subject above referred to. See pp. 431 to 438.

A MAN MANUMITS HIS WIFE.

A legal Act of 1762, copied by Mr. George T. Paine, from Providence Book of Deeds, No. 14, p. 510.

"Know all men by these Presents, that I, Greenwich Nary, a free Negroe of Providence in y^e^ County of Providence, and Colony of Rhode Island, Labourer, for and in consideration of the Good Will and affection which I have and do bear Towards Membo, a negroe whoman, which I purchased of the Administrators of the Estate of William Tillinghast Deceased, and for Sundry Good Causes and Considerations me hereunto moveing, Do by These Presents Manumit the said Negroe Wooman, and absolutely free and discharge her from all manner of Slavery, Bondage or Servitude whatsoever, hereby Publishing and Declaring to all to whom it may Concerne that the said Mimbo by virtue of the Instrument of

Manumission is become a free subject of his Majesty and by all Persons so to be Esteamed and Taken hereafter.

"In Witness whereof I do hereunto Set my Hand and Seal the Seventh Day of August in the Second Year of his majestey's Reign — George the Third, King of Great Britain &c AD. 1762.

Greenwich Nary [Seal.]

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
In the Presence of
Joseph Arnold
Jonathan Hill

Recorded January 15, 1766
By James Angell Clerk."

ROGER WILLIAMS.

How can he be best honored in connection with the first State House erected in the State which he founded and in which he embodied and established for the first time the distinct principle of religious and soul liberty?

The general reply is, that the foremost historic man of the State, who is also among the foremost historic men of the country, merits the honor of a statue. So far, all seem to be agreed. How shall the statue be made? Here is a serious difficulty. No one knows how Roger Williams looked. He is represented in the statue gallery at Washington and in the Providence County Court House as a cavalier, rather than as a Roundhead friend of Milton and Cromwell—as a long-haired Englishman,* while he expressed grief that the fashion of wearing long hair prevailed among some of his fellow-countrymen.

If an authentic likeness of Williams were extant, it might well be reproduced and placed in the State House, where it could be conveniently and distinctly seen.

The statues of General Burnside, Mayor Doyle, Knight Dexter, Commodores Perry, General Greene, and other well-known worthies, including Columbus, may well be placed where they can be readily seen. The fact is, that any thing called a statue of Williams can be little else than a symbol of him as the founder of the State and the propounder of the principle of religious and soul liberty. As a cross erected

* See "Key," p. 58.

on a church often serves as a symbol of the founder of the Christian religion, so an ideal statue of Williams, placed on the dome of the State House, may well serve as a symbol of him as the founder of the State and as one of the greatest benefactors of humanity.

Among the interesting and instructive papers recently read before this society, special attention is here called to a lecture delivered in the historical cabinet on the 10th of December by Robert T. Swan, Esq., Massachusetts Commissioner of Records. The object of this paper was to show the value of public records and papers, their condition, and what steps need to be taken for their preservation and usefulness. Mr. Swan gave a series of pertinent facts whose meaning could not be mistaken. The conclusion reached was, that this State must soon take action for the preservation of its records or it will find all too soon that a great body of documents of untold value have been lost past recovery. Limited space prevents our printing but a brief extract from the paper. This extract is designed to show the scattered condition especially of our Revolutionary military rolls.

Among the Revolutionary rolls on record in the Massachusetts State House is a group of original rolls of Rhode Island troops, as follows :—

Capt. Amos Greene's Company, Col. Joseph Noyes' Regiment.
" Thomas Rice's " " " Jona. Waterman's "
" Samuel Brown's "
" Jona. " "
" James Stedman's "
" Peleg Simons' " " " Christopher Olney's "
" Squire Millard's " " " Waterman's "

Field and Staff Pay Rolls. Col. Israel Angell's 1st & 2d Regts.
" " Muster " Lt. Col. Jeremiah Olney's Battalion.
Muster Rolls. Col. Christopher Greene's 1st "

Capt. Elijah Lewis' Co.
" John S. Dexter's Co.
" John Holden's "
" Edward Slocum's "
" Thomas Cole's "

Field and Staff and Company Officers of 1st R. I. Battalion.

AN APPEAL.

The editor of this quarterly has repeatedly seen in the archives division of the office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, the original lists as stated above. He has found there names which are of decided interest to some citizens of this State and to some in the West. Yet he has the command of no funds with which to pay the expense of a copy of these records made by an expert copyist. Under these circumstances he ventures an appeal to patriotic citizens who are interested in the history of Rhode Island. Mr. Tracy, who has charge of the papers, will carefully and gratuitously supervise the work, provided the funds are guaranteed.

There were, a few years ago, in the office of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, forty-five large volumes of matter and pay rolls, and twenty-one volumes of regimental pay rolls and accounts of the Continental line officers. By purchase, and by gift from outside sources, and from miscellaneous papers in the archives, enough rolls have been obtained to make about thirty more volumes. This society has four volumes of Rhode Island military papers of the Revolutionary period ; the Secretary of our State has the same number, making in all eight volumes. This number could probably be nearly doubled by properly organized efforts. To this end, it was suggested that the General Assembly of the State be memorialized to act promptly for collecting and putting in order its various historical material.

In his motion of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. William B. Weeden urged the necessity of prompt and decided legislative action for the preservation and usefulness of various valuable records and papers that may otherwise be lost.

Query. Pardon Tillinghast (^{3}) son of Phillip (^{2}). Born Dec. 15, 1701. Married 1st Margaret Greene, Jan. 8, 1727. Married 2d Avis Norton, May 3, 1735. Besides daughter Sarah, what other children had he by first wife? What was his avocation? Where did he live? Where and when did he die?

Information desired by a buckeye descendant.

T. F. S., Zanesville, Ohio.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention is invited to advertisements that appear on the cover of this quarterly. Half a century ago, when the Hon. Henry Barnard was school commissioner of this State, most of the printing incident to his office was done in Hartford, on the plea that it could be done there better and cheaper than here. Since that time Rhode Islanders have extensively patronized the printers of Cambridge and Boston. Three well-known printing firms of Providence advertise here with a view of showing their patrons that they can do good work at reasonable prices. One advertiser calls attention to his pianos ; another to a great wholesale and retail store ; another to the modern writing machine and other mechanical contrivances ; another to "Foster on the Constitution of the United States;" and still another to a matter pertaining directly to the local history of Rhode Island — namely, to "Early Rhode Island Houses." Some valuable hints may be gained by consulting these advertisements. Much good is sure to result from the last-named publication. We hope that every copy of it will be promptly sold, and that the publishers may be induced to bring out a second volume containing a list of historic houses of a later date. A picture and account of Bishop Berkeley's renowned dwelling and study—White Hall,—would, we think, meet with a ready sale. Many people desire to know who is responsible for the vandalism that has been lately permitted on this historic structure, and they would have decided steps taken to put a stop to such disreputable conduct. Other houses of much interest would be represented in a second volume. To this end we bespeak a prompt response to the notice here given by Messrs. Preston & Rounds. The following engraving will show the style of the work, giving a pretty clear idea of what may be expected so far as art is concerned. This engraving represents the Arthur Fenner Castle, which was built before King Philip's War, and was the site of a reception given to Lafayette in the Revolutionary period. Though this structure is distinctly remembered by some of our citizens, it was years since completely demolished.

ARTHUR PENNER HOUSE.

8.

GENERAL INDEX.

Albany, N. Y., 63, 64, 70, 92, 132
Albro, B. T., 109
Alden, John, 174
Aldrich, Nelson W., 64, 66
Allen, Candace, 66, 80
  Christopher, 124
  Edward S., 66
  Elizabeth, 124
  Gabriel, 187
  James, 124
  John, 187, 245
  William, 186, 187
  Zachariah, 33, 80, 90, 105, 109, 179, 178
Alexander, Francis, 82, 108
Alexandria, 165
Alling, Christopher, 125
  Elizabeth, 125
Allston, Washington, 110
Almy, Herbert, 66
Altenson, Joseph, 245
America, 51, 77
Ames, William, 66
Amherst, Mass., 62
Amory, Thomas C., 81
Amsterdam, 193
Andover, Mass., 64, 71
Andrews, E. B., 22, 66
Angell, Albert C., 70
  Edwin G., 66
  Israel, 248
  James, 247
  James B., 64, 71
  Thomas, 73
  Walter F., 66
Ann Arbor, Mich., 64, 71
Anthony, 177
  Henry B., 171
  John B., 66
  Lewis W., 64
Apaum, 148
Aquidneck, 212
Aragon, 18
Armstrong, Henry C., 66
Arnold, 14, 37, 80
  Alfred, 94
  Aza, 102
  Benedict, 73, 148, 150, 153, 205
  Fred A., 8, 66, 122
  Fred W., 66
  James N., 20, 232, 233
  John, Jr., 102
  John N., 84, 85, 98, 108, 179
  Jonathan, 102, 242
  Joseph, 247
  Josiah, 242
  Newton D., 66
  Olney, 66
  Richard, 242
  Richard J., 66
  Sally, 242
  Samuel G., 70, 80, 105
  Stephen H., 64, 66
  Thomas, 242
  Welcome, 102
  William, 205
Arnold & Constable, 50
Arnold & Stearn, 50
Ashley, Aaron, 245
Asia, 212
Assotemewit, 148
Athens, 77, 219
Atwood, Charles H., 66
Augusta, Me., 62, 64
Austin, 36
  John O., 11, 31, 37, 64, 70, 241
Australia, 28
Ayrault, 50, 192
Backus, Thomas, 64, 66
Bacon, Nathaniel, 245

Bacon, Philip, 245
Bagnall, Wm. R., 71
Bailey, Hugh, 191
Richard A., 66
William, 191
William M., 66
Bainbridge, William, 111
Baker, David S., 66
Balch, G. B., 64
Ball, Nicholas, 66
Ballard, Jonathan, 246
Ballou, Daniel R., 60
Latimer W., 66
William H., 66
Baltimore, Md., 62, 182
Bancroft, 163
William, 246
Banigan, Joseph, 70
Barker, Etta, 233
Frederick A., 66
Henry R., 66, 233, 235
Barnard, 85
George, 197
Henry, 75, 84, 105, 250
Barrows, Edwin, 66
Barstow, Amos C., 66, 231
George E., 66
Bartlett, Cara H., 95
Henry A., 64, 95
John R., 66, 95, 105, 172, 174
Paul W., 196
Barton, William, 89, 94, 105, 187
William T., 66
Bartow, Evelyn P., 66
Bass, Abraham, 245
Bertha, 66
John, 170
Bates, Isaac C., 66
William L., 66
Baur, Theodore, 196
Baxter, E., Jr., 108
James P., 64
Beckwith, Henry T., 70, 84, 91, 169
Belcher, Joseph, 86, 105
Bennett, Charles P., 64, 131
James, 72
Benton, 7, 15
Berkeley, 250
Berkeley, Cal., 62, 107
Berlin, 233
Bernon, Gabriel, 36, 80, 98
Beverly, Mass., 170
Bewit, Hugh, 205
Bicknell, Thomas W., 9, 66
Binney, William, 66
William, Jr., 66
Bishop, David, 245
Fannie W., 100
Bissell, George E., 197
Blake, Eli W., 66
Elizabeth V., 66
Blanchard, John, 97
Blanding, Christopher, 64
Bliss, Richard, 237
Block Island, 14
Blodgett, John T., 10, 66
Bogman, Edward Y., 66
Booth, 37
Boston, 16, 59, 62, 64, 65, 71, 72, 73, 83, 89, 93, 95, 98, 107, 108, 110, 111, 132, 168, 170, 172, 181, 182, 202, 224, 232, 236, 250
Bosworth, Benjamin M., 9
Bourn, Augustus O., 9, 66
George W. B., 66
Bowen, Clarence W., 71, 76
Ephraim, 170
Holder B., 70
Pardon, 103
Bowler, Charles, 187
Boyle, John T., 197
Bradlee, D. C., 64
Bradley, Charles, 66
Brayton, Charles R. 64
Brenton, Elizabeth C., 92
Breul, Hugo A. B., 79, 81, 233
Brewster, William, 193
Bridgham, Samuel W., 231
Briggs, Benjamin F., 66
Brinley, George, 167
Brinton, Daniel G., 64
Bristol, 9, 59, 64, 65, 76, 86, 87, 97, 173

British America, 142
Bromfield, Edward, 170
Brookfield, 96
Brookland, D. C., 64, 71
Brookline, Mass., 64, 195
Brooklyn, Conn., 93
Brooklyn, N. Y., 62, 71, 89
Brown, Abigail, 243
  Albert W., 8, 66
  Betsey, 58
  Chad, 73, 201, 205, 220
  D. Russell, 64, 66
  Harold, 70
  Henry, 243
  H. Martin, 66
  John, 175
  John N., 70, 245
  Jona., 248
  Joseph, 140, 141, 199, 243
  Moses, 172, 180
  Nicholas, 245
  Pardon F., 66
  Samuel, 248
  Samuel W., 231
  Sylvanus, 59
Brown & Ives, 32
Brownell, 175
  Charles DeW., 173
  Henry H., 10, 15, 175
Brunswick, Ga., 163
Brunswick, Me., 7
Bryan, Samuel, 245
Buck, 37
  William J., 64
Buffalo, N. Y., 71
Buffum, Annie V., 64
Bugbee, James H., 66
Bulkley, Abby I., 71
Bull, Henry, 93
Bullock, Jonathan R., 66
  Julia, 16, 47, 48, 55, 70, 102
  Rhoda P., 55
  Richmond, 55
Burdick, James, 6, 46, 47, 48, 49, 66
Burgess, Thomas M., 110, 231
  Tristam, 180
Burgess, Walter S., 64, 90
Burnside, 236, 247
  Ambrose E., 99, 105
Burnyeate, John, 123
Burr, David, 242
  Molly, 242
  Samuel, 242
  Sarah, 242
  Simon, 242
Burrill, Ebenezer, 242
  George, 242
  James, 90, 105
  James, Jr., 90
  John, 242
Burrillville, 90, 198, 233
Butler, Charles, 163
Butts, James P., 192
Buxton, Me., 37
Calder, Albert L., 66
  George B., 66
Caldwell, 165
  Charles, 162
Calhoun, 7, 15
California, 29, 62
Callender, John, 93, 105, 107
  Walter, 70
Cambridge, Eng., 83
Cambridge, Mass., 62, 64, 65, 134, 250
Cameron, Ellen B., 99
Campbell, Horatio N., 66
  John P., 8, 66
Canada, 244
Canonicus, 143, 147, 148, 150, 155
Canterbury, Conn., 59
Canton, China, 96
Carpenter, 40
  Benajah, 187
  C. C., 64
  Comfort A., 86
  Charles E., 66
  Eliphalet, 245
  Esther B., 36
  Francis W., 66
  George M., 64, 66
  John, 187

Carpenter, Laura, 36
Laura H., 64
Mary, 36, 64
Oliver, Jr., 187
Thomas F., 86, 105, 168
William, 86
Carrington, 163
Carter, James G., 84
Catlin, Charles A., 66
Chace, 86
Barnabas J., 100
Henry R., 6, 66
James H., 66
Jonathan, 66
Julian A., 66
Lewis J., 46, 47, 48, 49, 66
Lucretia G., 66
Philip S., 64
Thomas W., 66
Chadsey, J., 72
William, 72
Chamberlain, 5
Mellen, 15
Chambers, Robert B., 66
Champlin, C. G., 192
Christopher, 192
George, 192
Channing, William E., 101, 105
Chapin, 37
Charles V., 64, 66
Maria L., 80, 82, 87
William W., 66, 175
Charleston, S. C., 110, 160, 166
Charlestown, Mass., 19, 71
Charlotte, Sophia, 100
Charnley, William H., 176
Checkley, John, 102
Cheney, Thomas, 244
Chepachet, 65
Chicago, 17, 62, 71, 178
Child, Charles H., 66
Lewis P., 38
China, 28
Chub, William, 244
Church, Abigail, 72
John, 245
Church, Jonathan, 245
Cincinnati, 16, 63
Claflin, Arthur W., 66
Clark, 75, 91, 108
Franklin C., 64
Hugh, 37
Thomas F., 105
Thomas M., 64, 66, 83, 90
William, 137
Clarke, George L., 232
Jeremiah, 140
John, 73
Clawson, 229
John, 228
Clay, 7, 15
Clemence, Thomas, 120
Cleveland, 20, 64, 88, 92
Clinton, DeWitt, 111
Coats, James, 66
Codman, Arthur A., 66
Coggeshall, James H., 64
Cole, Thomas, 101, 105, 108, 248
College Hill, Mass., 63
Coller, Stephen, 245
Collins, 164
George L., 66
Colorado, 29
Springs, 9
Columbus, 247
Christopher, 236
Columbus, Ohio, 63, 92
Colwell, Francis, 66
Robert, 230
Comer, John, 93
Comstock, Benjamin, 102
Louis H., 66
Richard W., 66
William W., 103
Conant, Hezekiah, 70
Samuel M., 66
Concord, N. H., 62
Congdon, Johns H., 67
Connecticut, 85, 108, 151, 211
Conway, Moncure, 17
Cooke, Henry W., 67
Cooper, J. Fennimore, 191

Carpenter, Laura, 36
Laura H., 64
Mary, 36, 64
Oliver, Jr., 189
Thomas E., 86, 103, 168
William, 86
Carrington, 163
Carter, James C., 84
Castle, Charles A., 66
Chace, 86
Harnaiah J., 100
Henry R., 6, 66
James H., 66
Jonathan, 66
Julian A., 66
Lewis J., 46, 47, 48, 49, 66
Lucretia C., 66
Philip S., 64
Thomas W., 66
Chadsey, J., 72
William, 72
Chamberlain, 5
Mellen, 15
Chambers, Robert B., 66
Champlin, C. G., 192
Christopher, 192
George, 192
Channing, William E., 101, 103
Chapin, 37
Charles V., 64, 66
Maria L., 80, 82, 83
William W., 66, 175
Charleston, S. C., 110, 166, 166
Charlestown, Mass., 13, 72
Charlotte, Sophia, 100
Charnley, William H., 196
Checkley, John, 102
Cheney, Thomas, 144
Chepachet, 63
Chicago, 17, 62, 72, 178
Child, Charles H., 66
Lewis P., 38
China, 18
Chub, William, 144
Church, Abigail, 72
John, 145
Church, Jonathan, 145
Claiemont, 16, 63
Claflin, Arthur W., 66
Clark, 72, 91, 108
Franklin C., 62
Hugh, 37
Thomas F., 103
Thomas M., 64, 66, 83, 90
William, 137
Clarke, George L., 172
Jeremiah, 140
John, 73
Clawson, 119
John, 118
Clay, 7, 15
Clemence, Thomas, 120
Cleveland, 20, 62, 88, 92
Clinton, DeWitt, 111
Coale, James, 66
Cochran, Arthur A., 86
Coggeshall, James H., 64
Cole, Thomas, 101, 103, 168, 242
College Hill, Mass., 63
Collet, Stephen, 115
Collins, 161
George L., 66
Colorado, 19
Springs, 7
Columbus, 147
Christopher, 236
Columbus, Ohio, 63, 92
Colwell, Francis, 66
Robert, 139
Comer, John, 93
Comstock, Benjamin, 103
Louis H., 66
Richard W., 66
William W., 103
Conant, Hezekiah, 70
Samuel M., 66
Concord, N. H., 62
Congdon, John H., 67
Connecticut, 85, 108, 151, 211
Conway, Moncure, 17
Cooke, Henry W., 67
Cooper, J. Fenimore, 191

Cope, Edward, 73
Gilbert, 140
Copenhagen, Den., 63, 95
Corbin, Isaac, 245
Jabez, 245
Stephen, 245
Cornwallis, 164
Coster, Morris, 64
Cotton, 21
Josiah, 170
Coventry, 64
Cowell, Benjamin, 178
Olivia, 178
Crafts, 37
Crandall, John, 73
Cranston, George K., 64, 67
Henry C., 64, 67
James E., 64, 67, 101
Cranston, R. I., 93
Crawford, 51
Gideon, 122
Cresey, Oliver S., 67
Crins, William H., 67, 78
Cromwell, 247
Cropsey, 51
Cumberland Island, 160
Cumberland & Mendon, 198
Cummings, John E., 67
Curtis, George W., 90
Rebecca, 139
Cushman, 37
Anna B., 89
George F., 89
Henry I., 67
Robert, 37
Daguerre, 177
Dale, Carlia C., 123
Dallin, C. E., 197
Danforth, Charles, 64, 67
John, 87
Walter R., 176, 232
Danielson, John W., 70
Darling, Charles W., 64
Mary, 188
Dart, Edward M., 67
Dassell, 102
Davenport, Iowa, 65
Davis, Andrew McF., 64
Charles H., 189
Henry R., 64, 67
John W., 9, 67
Joshua, 245
Nathan, 245
Paulina W., 189
Sarah A., 191
Thomas, 189
William T., 64, 192
W. R., 162
Davison, Samuel, 245
Davol, Charles, 70
Dawson, Samuel E., 64
Day, Albert C., 67
Daniel, 67
Henry G., 6, 67
Dean, Francis E., 51
Seth H., 51
Silas, 51
Dedham, Mass., 62, 86
Deerfield, Mass., 65
Delaware, 164
Delaware Bay, 137
Denison, Frederic, 64
Denmark, 233
Denton, Henry C., 64
DePeyster, J. Watts, 64
Desilver, 162, 165
Des Moine, Iowa, 62
D'Estaing, 164
Detroit, Mich., 103
Dewey, Melvil, 64
Samuel, 245
DeWitt, 55
DeWolf, Elizabeth J., 59
John, 59
John J., 16, 59, 67
Dews, Joseph, 67
Dexter, 221
Ebenezer K., 234, 235, 236
Elizabeth B., 11, 67
Gregory, 118, 204, 210, 227
John S., 248
Knight, 247

Dickenson, 164
Dighton Rock, 95
Dike, Benjamin, 245
Diman, 40, 77, 98
  J. Lewis, 97, 105, 107
  John B., 67
Dixon, Nathan F., 67
Dodge, James H., 64
Donoghue, John, 196
Dorchester, Mass., 228, 233
Doringh, Charles H. R., 67
Dorr, 194
  Henry C., 113, 135
  Lydia A., 104
  Sullivan, 104
  Thomas W., 104, 105
Dorrance, Samuel R., 67
Douglas, Samuel T., 67
  William W., 67
Doyle, 77, 247
  Thomas A., 98, 105, 232, 236
Drake, Abel, 245
Draper, Daniel, 64
Drowne, Henry R., 64
  Henry T., 64, 190
  Thomas S., 64
Dudley, 20, 38
  Thomas, 38
Duff, M. S. G., 193
Duncan Alexander, 70
  S. W., 88
  William B., 49, 70
Dunnell, William W., 67
Durfee, Charles S., 67
  Job, 171
  Thomas, 45, 67
Dwight, 244
Dyer, 77, 141
  Anthony, 79
  Charles, 105
  Charles, 3d, 93
  Charles, 4th, 96, 105
  Cornelius S., 93, 96
  Delia, 96, 105
  Elisha, 64, 67, 79, 98, 105
  Elisha, Jr., 105
Dyer, Francis J., 98
  Mary, 98
  Oliver, 7, 9, 15, 67
  Sarah B., 79
  William, 98
Eames, Benjamin T., 67
East Greenwich, 57, 160, 163, 191
East Providence, 64
Eastman, S. C., 88
Earle, 31
  Charles R., 67
Eaton, Amasa, 44
  Amasa M., 12, 45, 70
Eddy, Alice, 243
  John M., 103, 105, 108
  John S., 78
  Samuel, 82, 105, 108, 243
  Zachariah, 243
Edes, Henry H., 71
Edinburgh, 107
Edmonds, Andrew, 121
  William 245
Edwards, Jonathan, 107
Egypt, 189
Eldridge, Edward, 37
Eliot, Charles, 64
Ellis, George E., 16, 19
  James, 157
  Jonathan, 187
Elton, Romeo, 33, 93
Ely, James W. C., 67
  Joseph C., 67
  William, 70
  William D., 11, 29, 35, 64, 67, 80
Emerson, George B., 84
Endicott, 21
  John, 107
England, 17, 101, 143, 144, 145, 208, 213, 219
Erasmus, 18
Erie, Pa., 9, 65, 71
Ernst, C. H., 64
Estes, 37
  Charles, 37, 64
Europe, 28, 51, 234
Evan, Edward, 139

Dickenson, 104
Dighton Rock, 93
Dike, Benjamin, 143
Diman, 40, 77, 98
I. Lewis, 97, 105, 107
John B., 67
Dixon, Nathan F., 67
Dodge, James H., 64
Donoghue, John, 196
Dorchester, Mass., 128, 133
Dorleigh, Charles H. R., 67
Dorr, 194
Henry C., 113, 133
Lydia A., 104
Sullivan, 104
Thomas W., 105, 107
Dorrance, Samuel R., 67
Douglas, Samuel T., 67
William W., 67
Doyle, 77, 147
Thomas A., 98, 105, 132, 196
Drake, Abel, 143
Draper, Daniel, 64
Drowne, Henry R., 64
Henry T., 61, 190
Thomas S., 64
Dudley, 12, 38
Thomas, 33
Duell, H. S. C., 193
Duncan Alexander, 70
S. W., 88
William B., 49, 70
Dunnell, William W., 67
Durfee, Charles S., 67
Job, 171
Thomas, 45, 67
Dwight, 144
Dyer, 77, 148
Anthony, 73
Charles, 105
Charles, 3d, 93
Charles, 4th, 93, 105
Cornelius S., 93, 96
Delia, 96, 105
Elisha, 64, 67, 73, 93, 105
Elisha, Jr., 105
Dyer, Francis J., 98
Mary, 98
Oliver, 7, 8, 15, 67
Sarah B., 73
William, 98
Eames, Benjamin T., 67
East Greenwich, 53, 160, 165, 191
East Providence, 64
Eastman, S. C., 88
Earle, 31
Charles R., 67
Eaton, Amasa, 44,
Amasa M., 14, 45, 70
Eddy, Alice, 143
John M., 103, 105, 108
John S., 78
Samuel, 82, 105, 108, 113
Zachariah, 143
Edes, Henry H., 71
Edinburgh, 107
Edmonds, Andrew, 131
William 143
Edwards, Jonathan, 107
Egypt, 189
Eldridge, Edward, 37
Eliot, Charles, 64
Ellis, George E., 16, 19
James, 157
Jonathan, 187
Elton, Romeo, 33, 93
Ely, James W. C., 67
Joseph C., 67
William, 70
William D., 11, 29, 35, 64, 67, 80
Emerson, George B., 8,
Endicott, 31
John, 107
England, 17, 101, 143, 144, 145, 208,
213, 219
Erasmus, 18
Erle, Pa., 9, 65, 71
Ernst, C. H., 64
Estes, 37
Charles, 37, 64
Europe, 28, 51, 134
Evan, Edward, 139

Everett, Richmond P., 39, 45, 48, 49, 64, 70
Exeter, N. H., 104
Faneuil, Peter, 107
Farnham, J. E. C., 64
Olive L., 59
Farnsworth, John P., 67
Fay, Frederick A., 64
Fearing, Joseph W., 95, 106
Federal Hill, 171
Felton, 38
Nathaniel, 38
Fenner, 96
Arthur, 87, 117, 118, 120, 243, 250
James, 87, 106, 243
John, 230
Thomas, 243
Ferry, Azariah, 245
Field, Edward, 8, 67, 231
John, 73, 117, 205
Thomas, 199
William, 115, 117, 187, 199, 211, 230
Fields Point, 199
Fifield, Henry A., 67
Moses, 67
Fisher, David, 190
George P., 193
Fisk, John, 193
Fiske, George McC., 67
Robert, 107
Fitzgerald, O. Edward, 67
Flanagan, John, 196
Flatbush, N. Y., 64
Fletcher, Charles, 70
Cotton, 245
Flint, Alonzo, 64
Susan A., 67
Florence, 51, 92 108
Folsom, Albert A., 64, 170, 195
Force, Peter, 167
Fort Adams, 99
Fort Hill, 171
Foster, 110, 185
Charles A., 84, 110
John, 67
Foster, Samuel, 67
Theodore, 187
William E., 67
Foster, R. I., 233
Fox, George, 123
Fox's Hill, 145, 230
France, 36, 89, 143, 164
Francis, John B., 132
Franklin, Mass., 93, 123
N. H., 84
Franklin, Asa, 183, 184, 187
John, 245
Fredericks, William H., 67
Freetown, Mass., 65
French, 37
A. D. Weld, 64
Daniel C., 196
Fretwell, John, 64, 142
Frost, Walter B., 64
Froude, James A., 16
Gambadella, 101
Gammell, Asa M., 67
Edward F., 64
Robert I., 67
William, 47, 67, 80, 81, 106
Garden City, N. Y., 64
Gardiner, Abigail, 89
Asa Bird, 64
Robert H., 89
William, 89
Gardiner, Me., 89
Gardner, Clarence T., 67
Henry B., 67
Rathbone, 67
Gary, Joshua, 245
Gaspee, 87, 173, 174, 190
George, Charles H., 67
Georgi, H. W., 182
Georgia, 7, 160, 163
Gerrish, John, 180
Gibbon, Edward, 193
Gibbs, 161
Charles R., 231
Gifford, Robert P., 67
Giles, 37
Gillson, 37

Everett, Richmond P., 39, 43, 48,
49, 49, 70
Exeter, N. H., 104
Fancuil, Peter, 107
Farnham, J. E. C., 94
Olive L., 89
Farnsworth, John P., 67
Fay, Frederick A., 61
Fearing, Joseph W., 93, 105
Federal Hill, 171
Felton, 38
Nathaniel, 38
Feaner, 96
Arthur, 87, 117, 118, 120, 143, 150
James, 87, 105, 143
John, 130
Thomas, 143
Ferry, Azariah, 115
Field, Edward, 8, 63, 131
John, 73, 117, 205
Thomas, 199
William, 115, 117, 187, 199, 211,
250
Fields Point, 199
Fifield, Henry A., 67
Moses, 67
Fisher, David, 100
George P., 193
Fisk, John, 193
Fiske, George McC., 63
Robert, 107
Fitzgerald, O. Edward, 63
Flanagan, John, 196
Flatbush, N. Y., 62
Fletcher, Charles, 70
Cotton, 143
Flint, Alonzo, 61
Susan A., 67
Florence, 51, 92 108
Folsom, Albert A., 61, 170, 193
Force, Peter, 167
Fort Adams, 39
Fort Hill, 171
Foster, 110, 185
Charles A., 81, 110
John, 67
Foster, Samuel, 67
Theodore, 187
William E., 67
Foster, R. I., 133
Fox, George, 123
Fox's Hill, 143, 230
France, 36, 89, 143, 164
Francis, John B., 132
Franklin, Mass., 93, 123
N. H., 89
Franklin, Asa, 183, 184, 187
John, 143
Fredericks, William B., 67
Freetown, Mass., 63
French, 37
A. D. Weld, 61
Daniel C., 196
Fretwell, John, 61, 142
Frost, Walter B., 61
Fruede, James A., 16
Gambadella, 101
Gammell, Asa M., 67
Edward P., 61
Robert I., 67
William, 47, 67, 80, 81, 102
Garden City, N. Y., 61
Gardiner, Abigail, 89
Asa Bird, 61
Robert H., 89
William, 89
Gardiner, Me., 89
Gardner, Clarence T., 67
Henry B., 67
Ratsbone, 67
Gary, Joshua, 143
Gaspee, 87, 173, 174, 199
George, Charles H., 67
George, H. W., 182
Georgia, 7, 160, 163
Gerrish, John, 180
Gibbon, Edward, 193
Gibbs, 167
Charles R., 131
Gifford, Robert P., 67
Giles, 37
Gilson, 37

Gist, 164
Gladding, 87
Benjamin, 185, 187
Kinsley C., 171
Mary E., 100
Gleason, Jonathan, 245
Glezen, Frank, 178
Glocester, R. I., 103, 188, 189, 198, 243
Goddard, Elizabeth C., 9, 67
F. W., 64
Moses B. I., 67
Robert H. I., 67
Thomas P. I., 70
William, 67
Goodwin, Daniel, 67
William W., 133
Gordon, 159
Gorham, John, 171
Gorlitz, Prussia, 64
Gorton, 210, 213, 216, 218
Charles, 6, 64, 70, 72
Samuel, 88, 209, 212
Goupil & Co., 177
Grand Rapids, Mich., 62
Granger, Daniel L. D., 67
William S., 67
Grant, 50, 192
C. R., 236
Henry T., 67
Henry T., Jr., 67
Great Britain, 100, 193, 247
Green, Arnold, 64, 70
Ezra, 38
Samuel A., 64, 133
Greene, 7, 57, 164, 166, 167, 247
Albert C., 106
Albert G., 88, 95, 171
Amos, 248
Benjamin, 187
Charles W., 67
Cornelia L., 160
Edward A., 67
George W., 160
Henry L., 67
Henry W., 67
Greene, John, 88
John H., 88
Joseph, 37
Louisa C., 160
Margaret, 249
Martha W., 160
Nathaniel, 77, 103, 159, 197
Nathaniel R., 160
S. C., 64
Thomas C., 67
W. A., 113
William, 70
W. Maxwell, 67
Grey, Henry P., 51
Grieve, David, 141
Griffin, Stephen W., 64
Gross, J. Mason, 67
Grosvenor, William, 67
Groton, Conn., 232
Guild, Reuben A., 64, 67
Thacher H., 14
Harris, Samuel, 245
Hale, Wendall P., 6, 67
Hall, 170
Benajah, 245
Edward B., 79, 106, 234
Edward H., 79
Emily A., 67
Jenison C., 67
Joseph, 245
Robert, 67
Halleck, Fitz G., 111
Halley, William, 245
Hallowell, John, 245
Ham, Ruy F., 64
Hamilton, 164, 166
Armour, 245
Stanilaus M., 9, 11, 64, 71
Hampton, Wade, 164
Harden, William, 71
Harding, Stephen, 119
Walker, 186, 187
Harkness, Albert, 67
Harmar, 162
Harrington, Henry A., 67
Nathaniel, 245

Greene, John, 88
John H., 88
Joseph, 39
Louisa C., 169
Margaret, 249
Martha W., 169
Nathaniel, 77, 103, 159, 197
Nathaniel R., 169
S. C., 64
Thomas C., 67
W. A., 243
William, 70
W. Maxwell, 67
Grey, Henry F., 57
Grieve, David, 141
Griffin, Stephen W., 64
Gross, J. Mason, 67
Grosvenor, William, 67
Groton, Conn., 232
Guild, Reuben A., 64, 67
Thacher H., 14
Harris, Samuel, 245
Hain, Wendell P., 6, 67
Hall, 170
Isaacjah, 245
Edward B., 79, 106, 234
Edward H., 79
Emily A., 67
Jenison C., 67
Joseph, 245
Robert, 67
Hallock, Fitz C., 121
Halsey, William, 245
Halswell, John, 245
Ham, Ruy F., 64
Hamilton, 164, 166
Armour, 245
Stanislaus M., 5, 11, 64, 71
Hampton, Wade, 164
Harden, William, 71
Harding, Stephen, 119
Walker, 183, 187
Harkness, Albert, 67
Harmar, 168
Harrington, Henry A., 67
Nathaniel, 245

Harris, 147, 151, 155, 200, 202, 207, 210, 214, 217, 218
Benjamin, 245
George, 245
George W., 169, 171, 172
Thomas, 73, 115, 116
William, 148, 149, 150, 158, 199, 201, 206, 211, 221, 227
William T., 64
Harrison, 164, 170
Harson, M. Joseph, 67
Hart, Charles 45
George, 67
Hartford, Conn., 62, 64, 85
Hartshorn, Sylvester, 171
Harvard, 59
Hatch, Elisha, 245
Havana, 103
Hayes, Henry W., 67
M. M., 181
Hayward, William S., 233, 235, 236
Hazard, Caroline, 8, 9, 15, 23, 49, 70, 127, 192
George J., 67
H. S., 171
Joseph P., 126
Nailer T., 126
Rowland G., 49, 67, 70
Thomas R., 126
Heade, 103
Martin J., 83, 107
Healey, 110
George P. A., 84, 110, 231, 234
Hersey, George D., 67
Hicks, 37
Ratcliff, 64
Hidden, Henry A., 67
Hide, Benjamin, 245
Higgins, Thomas, 245
Hill, 58, 59
Cromwell, 56
Cynthia W., 56
Elizabeth C., 49, 70
McSparran, 90
Thomas J., 16, 49, 56, 70
Hinckley, C. T., 108
Hitchcock, 96
Charles, 178
Enos, 95, 106, 170
George, 178
Simeon, 245
Hoadley, Charles J., 64, 246
Hodges, William, 245
Holbrook, Albert, 67, 102, 189
Holden, Ebenezer, 245
Fred. A., 64
Randall, 88
Holland, 143
Holmes, Obadiah, 73, 213
Hopkins, 180
Alce, 188
Bethiah, 188
Charles W., 64, 67, 137, 191
Deborah, 187, 188
Esek, 77, 190
Ezekiel, 140, 141, 188, 189
Hannah, 188
Hannah C., 191
Isaac, 188
Jabez, 140, 141, 188, 189
Nehemiah, 188
Phebe, 188
Samuel, 170
Seth, 188
Thomas, 188
William, 188
William H., 67
William H., 2d, 67
Hoppin, Benjamin, 187, 234
Frederick S., 67, 101
William J., 68
William W., 71
Horry, Peter, 167
Horton, E. T., 64
Howard, Hiram, 64, 68
Howe, 164
Marc Antony DeW., 68
Samuel G., 84
S. H., 64
Howes, 37
Benjamin, 245
Thomas, 37

Howland, 96
John, 39, 87, 100, 106, 112
John A., 97
Richard S., 68, 190
Thomas, 96, 194
Hoyt, David W., 68
Hubbard, Luther P., 64
Hudson, James S., 68
John, 83
Huggins, Hannah, 37
Huling, Honor, 139
James, Sr., 139
Ray G., 64, 140
Hull, Isaac, 111
Joseph, 126
Hunt, William M., 51
Huntoon, Philip, 38
Hurd, John, 181
Hyde Park, Mass., 65
Illinois, 29
Indiana, 29
Indianapolis, Ind., 62
Inman, Edward, 230
Inverness, 50
Iowa City, Ia., 62
Ipswich, Mass., 62
Ireland, 101
Italy, 107, 109
Jackson, Andrew, 7, 10, 15
Charles A., 233, 235
Daniel, 72, 245
Roby H., 72
Samuel, 72, 245
Jacques, Ebenezer, 245
James, 83
Charles T., 82, 106, 108
Phebe T., 82
Silas, 82
Jameson, 7, 10
J. Franklin, 5, 12, 64, 68, 167
Japan, 28
Jarvis, 92, 111
John W., 91, 111
Jecht, Richard, 64
Jefferson, 164
Jenckes, Albert V., 64, 68, 93
Jenckes, Ebenezer, 243
John, 181
Joseph, 243
Obadiah, 243
Sarah, 243
Silvanus, 243
Jenkintown, Penn., 64
Jepherson, George A., 68
Jewett, Marshall, 175
Jillson, 37
Charles D., 85, 106
Esek A., 86
Samantha S., 86
Johnson, 160, 161, 162, 165, 166
Alfred E., 95
Johnston, R. I., 85, 198
Johnston, William B., 43
William D., 5, 15
Jones, Albert J., 47
Augustine, 64, 68
Jones, Charles E., 64
John P., 191
Thomas, 186, 187
Joyce, Edward C., 231
Kalamazoo, Mich., 190
Kansas, 29
Kelly, John B., 68
Kelton, D. H., 38, 64
Kendall, Hiram, 68
Kent, 104
Kenyon, Elizabeth C., 59
James S., 68
Kew, Eng., 100
Keyes, Robert, 245
Key West, 28
Kidder, 94
J., 172
Kimball, 171
Horace A., 68
James M., 68
Charles R., 85
King George III., 100, 106, 247
King, George G., 70
Henry M., 68, 73
Henry W., 5, 15
LeRoy, 70

Howland, 95
John, 39, 87, 100, 106, 112
John A., 87
Richard S., 68, 190
Thomas, 95, 191
Hoyt, David W., 68
Hubbard, Luther P., 64
Hudson, James S., 68
John, 83
Huggins, Hannah, 87
Hulbig, Honor, 139
James, Sr., 139
Ray C., 64, 140
Hull, Isaac, 111
Joseph, 106
Hunt, William M., 51
Hunton, Philip, 38
Hurd, John, 181
Hyde, Park, Mass., 65
Illinois, 29
Indiana, 27
Indianapolis, Ind., 60
Inman, Edward, 139
Inverness, 50
Iowa City, Ia., 62
Ipswich, Mass., 62
Ireland, 191
Italy, 107, 109
Jackson, Andrew, 7, 10, 15
Charles A., 433, 435
Daniel, 72, 443
Roby H., 72
Samuel, 72, 443
Jacques, Ebenezer, 443
James, 83
Charles T., 82, 106, 108
Phele T., 82
Silas, 82
Jameson, 7, 16
J. Franklin, 5, 13, 64, 68, 167
Japan, 128
Jarvis, 90, 111
John W., 91, 111
Jeoit, Richard, 64
Jefferson, 164
Jenckes, Albert V., 64, 68, 93
Jenckes, Ebenezer, 443
John, 182
Joseph, 443
Obediah, 443
Sarah, 443
Silvanus, 443
Jenkintown, Penn., 64
Jepherson, George A., 168
Jewett, Marshall, 175
Jillson, 37
Charles D., 83, 106
Enoch A., 86
Samantha S., 80
Johnson, 166, 191, 196, 165, 166
Alfred E., 95
Johnston, R. L., 85, 192
Johnston, William R., 443
William D., 5, 13
Jones, Albert J., 47
Augustus, 60, 68
Jones, Charles E., 64
John P., 190
Thomas, 186, 187
Joyce, Edward C., 431
Kalamazoo, Mich., 1190
Kansas, 29
Kelly, John B., 63
Kelton, D. H., 38, 64
Kendall, Hiram, 68
Kent, 104
Kenyon, Elizabeth C., 59
James S., 68
Kew, Eng., 100
Keyes, Robert, 443
Key West, 18
Kidder, 94
L., 172
Kimball, 175
Horace A., 68
James M., 68
Charles R., 85
King George III., 100, 106, 443
King, George C., 70
Henry M., 68, 73
Henry W., 3, 13
LeRoy, 70

King Philip's War, 250
King, Samuel G., 106
Samuel W., 85
William D., 68
Kingsbury, 55
Kingston, R. I., 63, 65, 81, 93, 110
Knight, Edward B., 68
Jabez C., 8, 38, 64, 100, 235
Walter C., 232
Knowles, 100, 112
Edward P , 232
John P., 100, 106
Mary H., 70
Knox, 89, 164
Koopman, Henry L., 9, 10, 16, 64, 68
Kosciuszko, 164
Ladd, Herbert W., 68
Lafayette, 101, 162, 163, 250
Lafelin, John, 245
Lake Erie, 7, 91, 111
Landers, Albert C., 64
Lansing, Mich., 62
Lapham, Benjamin N., 45
Lardner, Esther H. E., 172
Larned, 22
La Rochelle, France, 98
Lathrop, John, 170
Laurens, 163
Lausanne, 194
Lawrence, Joseph, 180, 181
Leach, Josiah G., 64
Leare, Jane, 230
Lee, 166
Edmund I., 165
Henry, 162, 163, 165
Richard H., 164
Leete, George F., 68
Lewes, Eng., 83, 84
Lewis, Elijah, 248
Lexington, 78
Leyden, 193
Liberia, 97
Lincoln, 45, 46, 94, 110, 164, 188
Ferdinand, 68
Ferdinand A., 46, 47, 48, 49
Lincoln, James S., 64, 80, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 95, 99, 109, 179, 232
Lingane, David F., 68
Lippitt, Charles, 178
Charles W., 68
Christopher, 68, 77
Henry, 178
Jeremiah, 32
Little, Alfred H., 65
Little Compton, 9
Little Rest, 81
Littlefield, Edward B., 160
Lockwood, Amos D., 70
London, 63, 89, 107, 144
Longfellow, 84
Long Island, 161
Loomis, Aaron, 245
Samuel, 244
William, 245
Lord, Augustus M., 68
Los Angeles, Cal., 62, 63
Louisbourg, 193
Louisquissett, 188
Lowell, Mass., 92
Luther, George E., 68
Lyman, Daniel W., 79
Lynn, Mass., 242
Macdougall, Hamilton C., 8, 68
Maceright, James, 245
MacMonnies, F. W., 197
Madison, Wis., 63, 65
Maine, 5, 57, 244
Malbone, Edward, 179
Edward G., 110
Man, William. 245
Mann, Horace, 84
Manchester, Alfred, 71
Bros, 99
Manly, John M., 68
Manton, Shadrach, 117, 118
Manville, 188
Marblehead, 170
Marchant, E. D., 82
Marietta, Ohio, 103
Marion, 163
Marquand, H. G., 65

Marshall, Peter, 245
Marshfield, Mass., 84
Marston, John, 181
Martinez, Cal., 64
Mashapaug, 118, 120, 147, 150
Mason, 51, 52, 54, 144
  Abby M., 50
  A. Livingston, 68
  Benjamin, 50
  Earl Philip, 68
  Edith B. H., 68
  Eugene W., 68, 102
  George C., 16, 50, 92, 97, 192
  George C., Jr., 52
  John, 180, 181
  John W., 68, 101, 102, 106
  John H. & Son, 101
  John N., 102
  Margaret M., 50
  Sanford, 91, 108, 178
Massachusetts, 5, 11, 18, 19, 143, 144, 146, 148, 149, 154, 200, 204, 205, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 219, 220, 222, 225, 244, 249
Massachusetts Bay, 19, 20
Mathers, 21
Mathewson, Frank M., 8, 68
Matteson, Charles, 68
  George W. R., 68
Mauran, 37
  James E., 82
McCabe, Anthony, 65
McCleary, Samuel F., 133
McCormick, William H., 65
McDaniel, John, 245
McGuinness, Edwin D., 68
McLain, John, 245
McLane, 181
McLean, 189
McSparran, 83, 84, 91
  Hannah G., 89, 106
  James, 89, 90, 106
Mead, William B., 68
Meader, Lewis H., 68
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 100
Medfield, Mass., 81
Medford, Mass., 79
Membo, 246
Metcalf, Alfred, 68
  Henry B., 68
  Joel, 61
  Maria, 61
  Sussanna H., 61
Mexico, 95
Miantonomi, 144, 148, 150, 155, 213
Middleborough, Mass., 103, 177
Middletown, Conn., 37, 71
Millard, 248
Miller, Augustus S., 68
  Lewis L., 93, 106
  Phineas, 160
Milton, 247
Milton, Mass., 86
Miner, Francis W., 65, 68
Minnesota, 9
Missouri, 29
Mitchell, Thomas, 68
  Thomas S., 189
Montpelier, Vt., 63, 64
Montreal, Canada, 64
Mooshassuc, 144, 145, 146
Morris, Edward D., 65
  Gouverneur, 164
  Robert, 164
Morrison, J. H., 141, 188
Mosley, William H. T., 65
Moshassuck, 153, 154, 199, 201, 203, 209, 210, 216, 219, 221, 222, 223
Mott, Herbert, 68
Moulton, David C., 68
  Edmund T., 68
Mount, William S., 178
Mowry, William A., 65
Mullin, William, 245
Mumford, John T., 70
  Joseph, 187
  Sarah S., 65
Munro, Wilfred H., 12, 44, 68
Murray, Thomas H., 9, 15
Nantes, 50
Nantucket, 102

Narragansett, 40, 90, 143, 144, 149, 204
Bay, 222
Church, 91
Pier, 123
Nary, Greenwich, 246, 247
Nashville, Tenn., 63
Natick, 5
Nean, 50
Nebraska, 29
Negro, Cuffe, 245
Samuel, 245
William, 245
Neutakonkanut, 147, 150
New Bedford, Mass., 59, 173
New England, 21, 225
New Haven, Conn., 62, 63
New Jersey, 29
New London, Conn., 62, 84, 91, 115
New York, 7, 8, 29, 50, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 76, 78, 91, 92, 104, 108, 110, 111, 140, 161, 166, 174, 177, 190, 244
New York City, 11, 61
Newark, N. J., 72
Newburyport, Mass., 83
Newell, W. W. 65
Newfoundland, 142
Newman, J. H., 17
Newport, 50, 51, 53, 62, 65, 70, 73, 76, 83, 84, 87, 92, 93, 101, 102, 103, 107, 110, 137, 139, 142, 145, 154, 191, 211, 217, 232, 237
Nichols, 184
Amos G., 68
Andrew, 123, 126
Nicholson, Samuel M., 68
Stephen, 68
Nickerson, Edward I., 68
Niehaus, C. H., 197
Nightingale, George C., 68, 103
John C., 160
Phinehas M., 162, 163
Samuel A., 8, 68
William, 7
Nisbet, Catherine, 60
Nisbet, William, 60
William D., 16, 60, 65
North Carolina, 101
Kingston, 72, 111
Providence, 70, 198
Norton, Avis, 249
Norton, Mass., 232
Norwich, Conn., 64
Nottinghamshire, 192
Noyes, Charles P., 9, 10, 71
Isaac P., 65, 71
Joseph, 248
Samuel M., 45, 47
Ohio, 29
Olds, Jonathan, 245
Olney, 207, 214, 217, 228
Christopher, 248
Discovered, 116
Epenetus, 227, 243
Frank F., 65, 68, 233, 235
George H., 68
G. W., 65
James, 116, 243
Jeremiah, 77
Mary, 243
Stephen, 77, 94
Thomas, Sr., 115, 116, 221, 228
Thomas, Jr., 113, 117, 206, 214, 218, 227, 230, 243
Oregon, 29
Ormsbee, Elijah, 140
Oyster Bay, L. I., 107
Oxford, 17
Pabodie, Benjamin G., 70
Elizabeth A., 72
Packard, Alpheus S., 65, 68
Page, Charles H., 68
Paget, Henry, 102
Paige, 134
Paine, Charles E., 68
George T., 70, 246
Nathaniel, 167
Susanna, 94, 109, 178
Palmer, Job, 72
John S., 68
Paris, 51

Park, Edward A., 71
Parker, Edward D. L., 68
Parsons, Charles W., 6
Pawtucket, 9, 11, 56, 59, 63, 65, 70, 86, 147, 150, 176
  Falls, 115
Pawtuxet, 158, 201, 202, 210, 213, 215, 216
Payne, Abraham, 171
Peace Dale, 8, 70, 123
Peck, Allen, 187
  George B., 65
  Ira, 47
  Walter A., 68
Peckham, Samuel, W., 45, 65, 68,
Pegan, Samuel, 245
Pegram, John C., 65, 68
Peirce, 37
  Ebenezer W., 37, 65
Pendleton, 161
  Joseph, 195
Pennsylvania, 9, 29, 159, 164
Perkins, John, 245
Perkinson, Christopher, 245
Persons, Benjamin W., 68
Perry, 9, 44, 108, 111, 188, 247
  Amos, 25, 42, 65, 68, 113, 128, 130, 140
  John G., 92
  Marsden J., 68
  Oliver H., 53, 91, 92, 106, 111, 241
  William S., 65
Pettis, George H., 68
Petit, 162
Philadelphia, 50, 62, 63, 81, 82, 92, 108, 110, 139, 162, 166
Philbrook, Thomas W., 38
Phillips, Amey, 242
  Gilbert A., 68
  Henry, Jr., 81
  Theodore W., 68
Pickens, 164
Pinckney, Charles C., 160, 161, 162
Pitcher & Gay, 56
Pitman, 77
  John, 99, 106
Plymouth, Mass., 6, 64, 110, 143, 148, 149, 174, 192, 210, 216
Point Judith, 123
Poland, William C., 237
Polley, John, 245
Pool, William F., 16, 71
Port Spain, 91
Porter, Emory H., 68
Portland, Me., 5, 62, 64
  Oregon, 29
Portsmouth, R. I., 70, 98, 212
Potter, 40, 82
  Albert, 65
  Asa K., 68
  Elisha R., 33, 81, 85, 106
  Horatio, 84
  Mary E., 65, 82
  Simeon, 173
  William K., 233, 235
Powell, 197
  William H., 92
Powers, 51
Pratt, B. L., 196
  Gideon, 245
Pray, Mary, 189
  Richard, 230
Prescott, Richard, 89
Preston, Howard W., 29, 68
Preston & Rounds, 250
Providence, 5, 8, 18, 25, 32, 38, 47, 48, 49, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 72, 74, 76, 79, 81, 84, 86, 87, 89, 93, 94, 97, 99, 101, 103, 104, 108, 109, 115, 116, 132, 137, 140, 145, 148, 150, 158, 166, 168, 170, 176, 178, 182, 198, 199, 203, 207, 210, 215, 217, 220, 222, 226, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 242, 243, 246, 250
Prussia, 233
Purple, Samuel S., 71
Putnam, 37
Quebec, Canada, 62
Queen Anne, 123
Queen Charlotte, 106
Quincy, Edmund, 107

Park, Edward A., 71
Parker, Edward D. L., 68
Parsons, Charles W., 6
Pawtucket, 9, 11, 36, 59, 63, 65, 70,
85, 143, 150, 176
Falls, 115
Pawtuxet, 135, 201, 202, 210, 213,
213, 216
Payne, Abraham, 131
Peace Dale, 8, 70, 113
Peck, Allen, 187
George B., 65
Ira, 47
Walter A., 68
Peckham, Samuel W., 45, 63, 68,
Pegan, Samuel, 143
Pegram, John C., 63, 68
Peirce, 37
Ebenezer W., 37, 63
Pendleton, 161
Joseph, 193
Pennsylvania, 6, 39, 158, 164
Perkins, John, 143
Perkinson, Christopher, 113
Perrons, Benjamin W., 68
Perry, 9, 44, 105, 111, 185, 147
Amos, 25, 42, 63, 68, 113, 118, 150,
160
John G., 92
Marsden J., 68
Oliver H., 33, 91, 92, 105, 111, 242
William S., 63
Pettis, George H., 68
Pettit, 162
Philadelphia, 50, 62, 63, 81, 82, 92,
105, 110, 139, 162, 166
Phillbrook, Thomas W., 93
Phillips, Amey, 142
Gilbert A., 68
Henry, Jr., 81
Theodore W., 63
Pickens, 164
Pinckney, Charles C., 160, 161, 162
Pitcher & Gay, 56
Pitman, 77
John, 99, 166
Plymouth, Mass., 6, 64, 110, 142,
148, 149, 174, 192, 210, 216
Polan, Judith, 143
Poland, William C., 137
Poller, John, 143
Pool, William F., 16, 72
Port Majoia, 91
Porter, Emory H., 68
Portland, Me., 5, 62, 64
Oregon, 29
Portsmouth, R. I., 70, 93, 212
Potter, 40, 82
Albert, 63
Asa K., 67
Elisha R., 33, 81, 85, 106
Horatio, 84
Mary E., 65, 82
Simeon, 173
William R., 133, 232
Powell, 150
William H., 92
Powers, 51
Pratt, B. L., 196
Gideon, 143
Pray, Mary, 189
Richard, 130
Prescott, Richard, 89
Preston, Howard W., 29, 68
Preston & Rounds, 150
Providence, 5, 8, 16, 25, 32, 36, 42,
44, 45, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62,
63, 64, 65, 70, 72, 75, 76, 81,
84, 86, 87, 89, 91, 94, 97, 99, 101,
103, 104, 108, 109, 115, 116, 122,
127, 140, 143, 148, 150, 158, 168,
168, 170, 176, 178, 182, 198, 199,
201, 207, 210, 215, 217, 218, 220,
220, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235,
242, 243, 246, 250
Prussia, 133
Purple, Samuel S., 72
Putnam, 37
Quebec, Canada, 62
Queen Anne, 143
Queen Charlotte, 166
Quincy, Edmund, 107

Quinnichicutt, 148
Ramsay, 159
Randolph, John, 111
Rawson, Asa, 187
  Edward, 242
  Elizabeth, 242
  Grindal, 242
  Stephen, 242
  Wilson, 185, 187, 242
Read, 164
Reed, Joseph, 159, 162
Rehoboth, 86, 115
Remick, Augustus, 6, 68
Revere, Paul, 170
Reynolds, William, 73
  William J., 68
Rhode Island, 5, 9, 15, 23, 24, 26, 41, 77, 80, 81, 83, 85, 90, 93, 100, 102, 118, 129, 139, 146, 164, 166, 180, 190, 197, 205, 211, 229, 249, 250
Rhodes, Edward S., 65, 235
Rice, Ephraim, 245
  Franklin P., 71
  Thomas, 248
Rich, Paul, 245
Richards, Henry F., 68
Richardson, John, 245
  Zachariah, 139
Richmond, Caroline, 68
  Ebenezer, 187
  John W., 78
  Walter, 68
  William E., 168
Richmond, Va., 63
Rickard, George, 73
Rider, 81
Rio de Janerio, 62
Ripley, James M., 45, 68
River Columbia, 29
River Moos, 155
River Moshassuck, 113, 114, 117, 147
River Pawtucket, 149
River Pawtuxet, 140, 148, 155
River Providence, 112, 114
River Seekonk, 115, 151
River Wonas, 155
River Wonasquatucket, 147, 226
Robbins, Gilbert F., 233
Roberts, Thomas 115, 116
Robertson, Benjamin, 245
Robinson, 50
Rochambeau, 164
Rochester, 81
Rodman, 31
  Benjamin, 126
  William M., 232
Roelker, William G., 68
Rogers, 91
  Arthur, 65, 68
  Horatio, 49, 70
  John F., 91, 111
Rolfe, John, 245
Rome, 51, 96, 106, 163, 168
Rose, Henry B., 65
Rugg, Henry W., 65, 68
Russell, Henry G., 70
Rutledge, 164
  Edward, 160
  Henry, 160
Rowland, David S., 170
Sabin, Ann E., 61
  Charles, 16, 61
  Hezekiah, 61
Sacket, Benjamin, 245
  Benoni, 245
Saffin, John, 36
Sag Harbor, N. Y., 65, 82
St. Clair, 164
  Arthur, 191
St. Gaudens, Augustus, 196
  Louise, 197
St. Johnsbury, Vt., 242
St. Paul, Minn., 9, 71, 100
Salem, Mass., 57, 62, 63, 71, 224
  N. J., 139
Salisbury, 84
  Evelyn McC., 37
Sampson, Murdock & Co., 191
Sands, David, 123
Sandwich Islands, 29

Sanford, Laura G., 9, 10, 65, 71
San Francisco, 28, 62
Savage, John, 37
Savannah, Ga., 71, 110
Sayward, Ebenezer, 245
Scholfield, A. G., 65
Schooner Gaspee, 102, 170
Scituate, 140, 188, 189, 198
Scotland, 50, 60, 70
Scott, Benjamin, 245
John, 118
Richard, 73
Samuel, 244
Scrooby, 192
Seagrave, Caleb, 68
Seekonk, 144, 198, 231
Sharpe, Lucian, 70
Shaw, 166
James, 160
Shedd, J. Herbert, 65, 68
Sheffield, William P., 173
William P., Jr., 68
Sheldon, Charles H., Jr., 68
George, 65
Nicholas, 68
Shepard, George, 113, 114, 115, 120
Shepley, George L., 68
Sibley, Frederick, T., 103
Simmons, Mercy P., 72
William, 72
Simons, Peleg, 248
Sisson, Henry T., 9, 68
Skipwith, Peyton, 160
Slater, Horatio N., 69
Samuel, 57
Slocum, Edward, 248
Smith, Benjamin W., 65, 69
Charles C., 133
Charles H., 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 23, 47, 48, 49, 65, 70, 79, 169
Charles S., 233, 235
Edwin A., 69
Ephraim, 245
Gerritt, 189
James Y., 70, 232
John, 230
Smith, John W., 47
Joseph J., 65
Scott A., 65, 90
Smithfield, 198
Smybert, 83, 84
James, 89
John, 107
Snow, Joseph, Jr., 187
Snow & Munro, 100
Soldash, 148
South America, 91
South Carolina, 160, 220
South Kingstown, 8, 9, 15, 70, 81, 82, 83, 90, 91, 92, 123
South Lincoln, 11
Southwick, Isaac H., 69
Isaac H., Jr., 25, 69
Sowle, Cornelius, 96, 106
Spark, 163, 166
Spencer, Elisha, 245
Spicer, William A., 69
Spink, Joseph E., 69
Spofford, 196
Spooner, Henry J., 69
Sprague, 38
Amasa, 110
Springfield, 37
Stacy, John, 245
Staples, 45, 46, 112, 147, 170, 174
William R., 32, 33, 94, 106
Stark, Charles R., 69
Stedman, James, 248
Steere, Henry J., 45, 47, 94, 135
Stephens, Andrew, 244
Stetson, C. W., 233
Steuben, 162, 164
Stevens, Samuel, 245
Thomas, Jr., 245
Stiles, Ephraim, 245
Ezra, 170, 179
Stiness, John H., 6, 12, 44, 69, 195
Stone, Alfred, 69
S. M. E., 65
Straus, 21
Oscar S., 11, 20, 71
Strickland, 52

Sanford, Laura G., 9, 10, 65, 71
San Vasalico, 28, 62
Savage, John, 37
Savannah, Ga., 72, 110
Sayward, Ebenezer, 143
Scholfield, A. G., 65
Schooner Casapee, 102, 170
Schuate, 142, 158, 169, 198
Scotland, 50, 66, 70
Scott, Benjamin, 143
John, 112
Richard, 73
Samuel, 144
Screoby, 130
Sengrave, Caleb, 65
Seelock, 144, 198, 232
Sharpe, Lucian, 70
Shaw, 166
James, 166
Sheild, J. Herbert, 65, 68
Sheffield, William P., 172
William P., Jr., 68
Sheldon, Charles H., Jr., 68
George, 65
Nicholas, 68
Shepard, George, 113, 114, 115, 120
Shepley, George L., 68
Sibley, Frederic, T., 104
Simmons, Mercy P., 72
William, 72
Simons, Peleg, 148
Sisson, Henry T., 9, 68
Skipwith, Peyton, 166
Slater, Horatio N., 69
Samuel, 37
Slocum, Edward, 148
Smith, Benjamin W., 65, 69
Charles C., 133
Charles H., 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 42, 47, 48, 49, 65, 70, 79, 169
Charles S., 133, 135
Edwin A., 69
Ephraim, 143
George, 169
James Y., 70, 133
John, 170
Joseph, 65
Joseph L., 65
Joseph W., 47
Scott A., 65, 90
Smithfield, 108
Smyther, 63, 84
James, 89
John, 107
Snow, Joseph, Jr., 189
Snow & Munro, 100
Soldiers, 148
South America, 91
South Carolina, 180, 220
South Kingstown, 8, 9, 13, 70, 81, 82, 83, 90, 91, 92, 143
South Lincoln, 11
Southwick, Isaac H., 69
Isaac H., Jr., 13, 69
Sowle, Cornelius, 95, 106
Spark, 163, 168
Spencer, Elisha, 143
Spicer, William A., 69
Spink, Joseph E., 69
Spofford, 198
Spooner, Henry J., 69
Spraigg, 38
Amasa, 110
Springfield, 37
Stacy, John, 143
Staples, 43, 65, 112, 147, 170, 174
William R., 72, 73, 94, 106
Stark, Charles R., 69
Steadman, James, 143
Steere, Henry J., 13, 47, 70, 133
Stephens, Andrew, 144
Stetson, C. W., 133
Stevens, 163, 164
Stevens, Samuel, 143
Thomas, Jr., 143
Stiles, Ephraim, 143
Ezra, 170, 179
Stinson, John H., 6, 12, 44, 69, 102
Stone, Alfred, 69
S. M. E., 65
Strong, 31
Oscar S., 11, 30, 71
Strickland, 52

Stringer, Steven, 245
Studley, Thomas E., 69
Sturges, Howard O., 69
Sumner, Charles, 81, 163
Sumter, 163
Swampscott, 73
Swan, Jarvis B., 70
  Robert T., 65, 248
Swarts, Gardiner T., 65, 69
Sweatman, Joseph, 245
Symonds, Joseph W., 5, 15
Taft, Royal C., 69
Talbot, Frederick, 69
  Silas, 187
Taunton, Mass., 63, 109
Taylor, Benjamin G., 186
  Charles F., 69
  Peter, 185, 187
Teel, George W., 100, 106
Tennessee, 160
Terry, 51
  William D., 109
Thacher, Peter, 87
Thayer, James S., 163
Thomas, Charles L., 69
Thompson, Cephas G., 96, 108, 177
  Hubert O., 178
  Jerome, 177
  M., 109, 177
Thornton, George M., 69
Throckmorton, John, Sr., 117, 149
Thurber, Charles H., 65
Thurston, Benjamin F., 69
Thyng, J. T., 65
Tiepke, Henry E., 65
Tiffany, 92
Tilley, R. H., 237
Tillinghast, 72
  James, 45, 69, 71
  Pardon, 249
  Philip, 249
  William, 246
Titus, Anson, 5, 15
Tivoli, N. Y., 64
Tolman, William H., 22, 65
Tooker, William W., 65
Toronto, Canada, 62
Tourtellot, Amasa C., 69
Tower, James H., 69
Tower Hill, 126
Town, Elijah, 245
Tracy, 249
Traver, Adelia E. A., 69
  Delia, E. A., 65
Tribon, Agnes C., 102
Trippe, Samuel G., 69
Troup, John L., 70
Truman, Thomas, 187
Trumbull, J. Hammond, 118
Tucker, William P., 11, 69
Tufts, Ruth, 72
Turkey, 20
Turner, Henry, 160
  Henry E., 65, 69
  John, 245
  William G., 92
Tyler, 170
United States, 18, 28, 51, 95, 163, 193, 250
Updike, Daniel B., 69, 83
  Mary, 89
  Wilkins, 85, 89, 93
Upjohn, 52
Utah, 29, 145
Utica, N. Y., 63, 64, 71
Van Zandt, Charles C., 23
Varnum, 161, 164
Vene, John, 245
Verin, 229
  Joshua, 226, 227
Vermont, 59
  E. de V., 37
Vienna, 104
Vincent, Walter B., 69
Vinton, 37
  Frances J., 80
  Frederick, 98
  John, 37
Virginia, 164
Virtue, Emmins & Co., 174
Von Gottschalck, Mary H. B., 67
Voorhees, D. W., 65

Stringer, Steven, 245
Stuebey, Thomas E., 69
Sturges, Howard O., 69
Sumner, Charles, 81, 163
Sunter, 163
Swampscott, 73
Swan, Jarvis B., 70
Swan, Robert T., 63, 243
Swara, Gardiner T., 63, 69
Sweetman, Joseph, 243
Symonds, Joseph W., 3, 13
Taft, Royal C., 69
Talbot, Frederick, 69
Silas, 163
Taunton, Mass., 169
Taylor, Benjamin C., 188
Charles T., 69
Peter, 183, 187
Teel, George W., 100, 106
Tennessee, 160
Terry, 81
William D., 109
Thacher, Peter, 87
Thayer, James S., 1671
Thomas, Charles L., 69
Thompson, Cephas C., 69, 108, 177
Hubert O., 1758
Jerome, 177
M., 109, 177
Thornton, George M., 69
Thurlowmorton, John, Sr., 177, 249
Thurber, Charles H., 63
Thurston, Benjamin F., 69
Tighe, J. T., 63
Tiepke, Henry E., 63
Tillany, 92
Tilley, K. H., 237
Tillinghast, 73
James, 13, 69, 71
Pardon, 249
Philip, 249
William, 246
Titus, Anson, 3, 13
Tivoli, N. Y., 84
Tolman, William H., 33, 63
Tooker, William W., 63
Toronto, Canada, 62
Tourtellot, Amasa C., 69
Tower, James H., 69
Tower Hill, 136
Town, Elijah, 243
Tracy, 249
Traver, Adelia E. A., 69
Della, E. A., 63
Tribon, Agnes C., 102
Tripp, Samuel C., 69
Troup, John L., 70
Truman, Thomas, 187
Trumbull, Hammond, 118
Tucker, William P., 13, 69
Tufts, Ruth, 72
Turkey, 80
Turner, Henry, 160
Henry E., 63, 69
Joan, 243
William C., 92
Tyler, 176
United States, 18, 33, 71, 93, 163, 192, 250
Upjohn, 72
Utah, 89, 143
Utica, N. Y., 63, 164, 72
Van Zandt, Charles C., 72
Varnum, 181, 184
Vere, John, 243
Verin, 249
Joshua, 238, 247
Vermont, 89
E. de V., 37
Vienna, 144
Vincent, Walter B., 69
Vinton, 37
Frances J., 80
Frederick, 98
John, 37
Virginia, 164
Virtue, Emmins & Co., 174
Von Gotschenck, Mary H. B., 67
Voorhees, D. W., 83

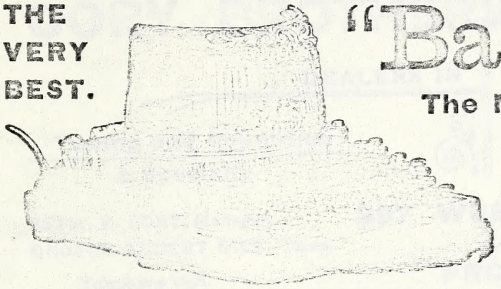
Vose, 6, 11
James G., 10, 44, 65, 69
Wadsworth, 163
Wait, Joseph, 245
Wakefield, R. I., 36, 64, 92, 123
William, 245
Walcutt, William, 92
Waldo, Samuel, 140
Walker, John P., 70
Wall, William A., 173
Walter, 52
Wanskuck-fields, 115
Wanton, 107
Joseph, 83, 84, 106
Mary, 106
Mary W., 84
Ward, 161, 166
J. Q. A., 196
Wareham, Mass., 95
Warfield, Samuel, 245
Warner, John, 73
Olin L., 197
Warren, Edward P., 83, 84
Warren, R. I., 9, 37, 64, 89, 233
Warwick, 70, 88, 137, 213, 232
Warwick, Earl of, 215, 216
Washington, 9, 11, 62, 63, 64, 71, 85, 89, 91, 92, 111, 128, 130, 159, 162, 163, 194, 196, 197, 247
Washington, George, 77, 179
Watch Hill, 195
Waterman, 184, 248
Jona., 248
Nath., 118
Resolved, 115, 116, 117
Richard, 118
Rufus, 69
Waters, Henry F. G., 71
Watkins, George, 244
Watson William H., 71
Wayland, 77
Francis, 84, 91, 106
Wayne, Anthony, 163
Webb, Samuel H., 69
Thomas H., 95
Webster, 7, 15, 110
Webster, Daniel, 18, 84, 106, 110
Thomas, 245
Weeden, 164
M. L., 65
William B., 10, 16, 69, 187, 249
Weeks, Francis, 73
Weld, William G., 70
Well, Samuel H., 65
Welling, Richard W. G., 69
West, George J., 69
West Chester, Pa., 140
West Greenwich, 82
West Indies, 224
Westcott, Amasa S., 45
Westerly, 195
Weston, George F., 6, 69
Wetmore, George P., 70
Weybosset Bridge, 112, 120, 121
Weymouth, Mass., 37
Wharton, Francis, 6
Wheaton, Henry, 110, 233, 234
Wheeler, 37
Richard, 72
Whipple, 194, 228
Abraham, 102, 106, 190
Freelove, 243
John, Sr., 115, 116, 117
John, 103, 114, 116, 157, 171, 227, 243
Joseph, 102, 122, 243
Mary D., 102
Noah, 102
Whitaker, Daniel, 186, 187
Francis A., 65
Harriet M., 169
Henry C., 169, 171
Whitaker, Nelson B., 69
White, Moses, 232
Stillman, 6, 69
Whitford, George W., 69
Whitman, John, 37
Sarah H., 177
Valentine, 115, 116
Wickenden, William, 73, 205, 230
Wickes, Francis, 230
Wickford, 90

Wilbour, Belinda O., 70
Joshua, 65, 69
Wilbur, George A., 69
Wiley, Joseph, 186, 187
Williams, 113, 143, 144, 145, 146, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 200, 201, 203, 204, 207, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 218, 220, 221, 225, 228, 248
Catharine, 106
Catherine R., 93
Nath., 244
Otho, 162, 164
Roger, 12, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 112, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 127, 147, 148, 197, 199, 202, 206, 235, 236, 247
Simeon, 186, 187
Zadoc, 186, 187
Zephaniah, 69
Wilson, Edmund R., 69
E. H., 65
George Grafton, 69
John & Son, 109
Winslow, 149
Winsor, Joshua, 73
Justin, 133, 193
Winthrop, 21, 145, 146, 152, 211, 212
Winthrop, John, 18
John S., 84
Robert C., 16
Wisconsin, 136
Witter, William, 73
Wolcott, Henry, 69
Wood, William G., 65
Woodberry, John, 245
Woodbridge, William C., 84
Woodman, 37
Woods, Marshall, 69
Woodward, Royal, 70
Woolman, John, 123
Woolworth, Richard, 37
Woonasquatucket, 225
Worcester, Mass., 62, 63, 71, 136, 167
Work, Godfrey, 65
Worrall, John, 168
Wright, Carroll D., 65
Young, Edward J., 133
Young, Edward R., 84, 106, 108
George F., 84
John, 84
Nathan B., 84
Thomas, 101, 103, 108
Zanesville, Ohio, 249

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company,

239 to 249 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

THE VERY BEST.



"Bar-Lock"

The Modern Writing Machine.

Visible Writing.
Perfect Alignment.
Adapted to all kinds of ruled paper.

21 Studley Bldg. STEPHEN WATERMAN, State Agent, Providence, R. I.

STANDARD PRINTING CO., PROVIDENCE.
5 WASHINGTON ROW.

GENERAL PRINTERS,
ARE THE PRINTERS OF THIS PUBLICATION.

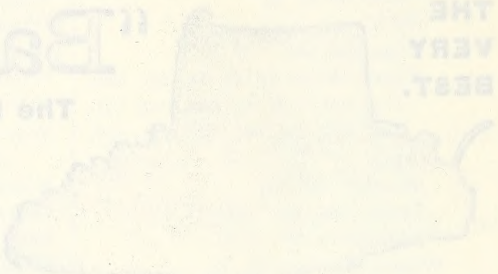
Early Rhode Island Houses,

By NORMAN M. ISHAM,

with 60 full-page plates. Price, $2.50.
Edition limited to 250 copies.

Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I.

THE
VERY
BEST.



"Bay-Look"
The Modern
Writing Machine.
Visible Writing.
Perfect Alignment.
Adapted to all kinds
of ruled paper.

At Dudley Bldg. STEPHEN WATERMAN, State Agent, Providence, R. I.

GENEALOGIES, CATALOGUES,

HISTORIES,

PRINTED BY - SNOW & FARNHAM,

15 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CORY BROTHERS COMPANY,

... DEALERS IN Pianos and Organs,

Tuning and Repairing a Specialty.

ZEPH. E. CORY, Manager.
GEORGE ALBERT RICE, Treas.
Telephone 1036.

397 WESTMINSTER STREET,
LYMAN BUILDING,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

REMOVAL.

Having removed to new quarters, we are now prepared to do all kinds of first-class

JOB PRINTING

neatly and quickly. Spécial attention given to pamphlet work.

CASEY BROTHERS,

Hanley Building. 63 WASHINGTON STREET.

FOSTER ON THE CONSTITUTION

Commentaries, Historical and Juridical on the United States Constitution of the United States. By Roger Foster.

The most important historical work for American readers, of this generation.

In 3 Vols. Vol. I., Ready December, 1895; Law Sheep, $5.00, net; Cloth, $4.50, net; Vol. II., Ready March; Vol. III., Ready June; Same price.

For Circulars address The Boston Book Co., BOSTON, MASS.

F 845.748

6114 1